The Weekly Post.

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JACK OF HAZELDEAN.

SIR WALTER SCOTT,

"Why weep ye by the tide, ladye—
Why weep ye by the tide?
I'll wed ye to my youngest son
And ye shall be his bride; —
And ye shall be his bride, ladye—
Sae comely to be seen,"
But ay she loet the tears down fa'
For Jack of Hazeldean.

"Now let this willful grief be done,
And dry that cheek so pale;
Young Frank is chief of Errington
And lord of Langley Dale;
His step is first in peaceful ha'
His sword in battle keen,"—
But ay she loot the tears down fa'
For Jack of Hazeldean.

"A chain of gold ye shall not lack,
Nor braid to bind your hair,
Nor mettled hound, nor manyged hawk,
And you the foremost of them a'
Shall ride, our forest queen."—
But ay she loot the tears down fa'
For Jack of Hazeldean.

The Kirk was decked at morning tide,
The tapers glimmered fair;
The priest and bridegroom wait the bride,
And knight and dame was there;
They sought her both by bower and ha';
The ladye was not seen.
She's o'er the border, and awa'
With Jack of Hazeldean.

THE DIAMOND RING.

"Roxie, Roxie, child!"

A young girl, lovely as the morning, disengaged herself from the laughing group about her to reply to the lady who called her.

"Well, auntie?" she said, with a backward toss of the softest, brightest curls, and a look of arch hazel-brown eyes.

"What was that I heard you say just now?"

Roxie colored, but looked saucy still, and laughed. "I don't 'care,' she said, pouting very becomingly the next moment; "I do like Frank Thorley, although he is papa's clerk. I shouldn't have said so, only Ellen Richmond was making fun of what she calls his assurance in dancing with me so often to-night.

"I wouldn't dance with him again, my dear."

"Why not, pray?" Roxie exclaimed, elevating her graceful eyebrows,

"Because you are a very pretty girl, and he is a very handsome, impressionable young man. You may do him much harm."

"I?"

"Such flattering preference as you are evincing for young Thorley's society is enough to turn any young man's head; and, coming from a girl in your position to a man in his, is calculated to do harm. Take my advice, Roxie; he already sees no one in the room but you. Lavish your witcheries on some one less liable to lose his wits in consequence of them."

Roxie turned away from her aunt a little pettishly, and stole from under her thick lashes a furtive glance in young Thorley's direction. He was indeed watching her, with his heart in his handsome eyes; and the vain little beauty flushed with pleasure.

It was not long before Frank Thorley asked her to dance with him again.

"He is so handsome and graceful, and so entertaining," Roxie mused during the instant's hesitation before she put her little white-gloved hand in his, "I will dance with him—there!"

And away she floated in airy circles.

"It can't do any harm," she continued with some inward misgiving, as her eyes met auntie's mildly disapproving look, or fell beneath the impassioned and almost too frankly admiring glance of her companion; of course he knows I am particularly kind to him, because he's papa's clerk; and he can't be so ridiculous as to fall in love with me really, and it isn't likely we shall ever be together this way again."

As a consequence, somebody else invited him, and then somebody else, and he was so handsome and entertaining—such a graceful addition to any circle—that before the winter was over, he had become very popular, and received more invitations than he was able to accept. Roxie was surprised, but secretly pleased at this, and at the continuance of his undisguished and almost romantic devotion to herself. Roxie accepted this devotion with occasional reluctance, occasional misgiving as to where it was to end; but she liked it too well to lose, and was perhaps more interested at heart than she reliazed herself.

Imagine her consternation when Frank Thorley asked her to marry him!

"I—I'm sorry, Frank," she murmured incoherently, as she dropped into a seat.

Thorley's eyes flashed momentarily.

"You've done a wicked thing, Miss Roxie Lyle," he said. "If ever woman led a man to believe she loved him, you did me."

Roxie stopped him there with a haughty gesture, and an angry—"You forget yourself, Mr. Thorley;" and she swept imperially past him back to the drawing-room she had quitted a moment before on his arm.

Miss Roxie, however, was mistaken in her calculations. She had indulged in a momentary whim, and had insisted upon his attending her party.

Mr. Vincent Lyle was at the head of one of the oldest firms in the city. He was a man of sterling integrity and uprightness himself, and sternly severe upon any dereliction in another. His clerks were all liberally paid; and a young man who could obtain a situation, be it ever so subordinate, with Lyle & Co., was considered to have secured an uncommonly good start in life. Dishonesty or unfaithfulness among the clerks of the firm was rare; partly because of the discrimination exercised in engaging them, partly because of the severe and summary reckoning exacted from the few offenders.

Mr. Vincent Lyle was not inclined therefore to deal leniently with the author of some small but daring peculation that had been going on of late. Woe to the guilty one, when he discovered him; and from the searching investigation he was making, he was likely to do that soon. The matter worried him so long as it baffled him; and he was sitting in his luxurious library at home, pondering it, when Frank Thorley sent in a note to him.

The mercant strrted, as he read, muttering:

"Sharp fellow, Thorley. I wasn't deceived in him! Show him up, John."

Mr. Lyle shook hands with him warmly when he came in; but Thorley seemed strangely reluctant, and, not noticing the seat the merchant offered him, remained standing on the hearth opposite, his face pale and his eyes in an unwonted glitter.

"Glad to see you, Thorley; glad to see you. Shan't forget it if you can give me any clue to the author of this scandalous business," Lyle said.

"Behold him!" Frank said, gettlng whiter-yet.

Mr. Lyle started.

"It was I who stole your money," Frank repeated, with a half desperate emphasis on the obnoxious word in the sentence.

Mr. Lyle stared incredulously a few moments still, before he could realize the stupendousness of the fact. He was terribly angry then. The very fact that he had been so ready to vouch for young Thorley, made his unfaithfulness doubly culpable. He remembered suddenly the gay life the young man had been leading of late, vague rumors of which had reached his ears, and said sternly, as soon as he could master his voice enough, "If you come here thinking to move me to thoughts of clemency you will find yourself mistaken."

"Not for myself, Mr Lyle," he said at last, speaking with difficulty; "but for my mother's sake I do ask your clemency; not to retain me in your employment, but to give me a chance to begin again somewhere else."

"And serve some one else as you have me?" the merchant exclaimed, with ironical anger; "it is rather late to think of your mother, young man."

"I know it, sir. If I had suffered no other love to enter my heart but love for her I should not stand here the guilty wretch I am to-night. Yet for her sake spare me. I am her only support. If you expose me, you strike her to the heart."

Mr. Lyle made an impatient movement. "I tell you you should have thought of this before. It is too late now; you have had your chance and abused it wickedly. You must take the consequences."

Thorley was trembling, and he could hardly stand.

"Mr. Lyle," he said huskily, "do you know how old I am? I am nineteen, sir, and I never touched a farthing that was not my own before."

"It is time to end this," Mr. Lyle said, rising and approaching the bell.

"Wait one moment, sir, Frank Thorley said, passing between him and the bell-pull, and his desperate, anguished look stayed Mr. Lyle an instant; "shall I tell you who tempted me to do this—whose beautiful face came between me and right and lured me on to my ruin? As you hope for mercy hereafter, sir, hear me! Hear how I came to fall, and then refuse to be merciful, if you can."

"I am listening," said the merchant.

"I never saw London till two years ago, and you yourself have commended me for withstanding its temptations. You know, sir, that I neither drink nor gamble. The smallness of the amount I have taken must prove that your money was not spent in that way. You have been pleased to be very kind to me sir. Do you remember urging upon me the acceptance of an invitation to a party given by your daughter? I was reluctant, but I went, and from that hour my fate was sealed. The most fascinating, as well as the most heartless of coquettes did not scorn to set her snares for me, to dazzle me with her loveliness and lure me with her smiles. There is no intoxication like the first love of youth; sir, don't you know that? There is no frenzy like that inspired by a woman who makes you love her. I lived in a delirium; I was mad on account of this woman whom I loved, and who seemed to love me, and I incurred a debt for her—a debt which, in a wild moment when I had just been scornfully cast off by her—I paid with your money."

"What was your debt?" Mr. Lyle asked, briefly.

"It was for a ring."

"A ring with a diamond set in a cluster of rubies?" the merchant asked, with a flash of remembrance.

"Yes, sir" Thorley said, reluctantly.

The merchant sat down, and motioning Thorley to a seat, remained some moments thoughtful and with face averted. Then touching the bell, he waited, while Frank Thorley covered his face with his hands.

"Tell Miss Roxie I wish to see her here," he said to the servant who answered his summons.

Roxie was just going out, and she came dressed as she was for the party, fleecy white floating about her like cloud wreaths, her lips red, her cheeks aglow, and her eyes sparkling.

She reddened somewhat at the ght of Frank Thorley's ghastly face.

"Did you send for me, papa?" she asked of her father, who sat with his face in shadow.

For reply he reached and took her ungloved hand in his. it was a dainty hand, slender, small and white, and glittering with rings. He put his finger upon one, a small diamond surrounded by rubies, and lifted his glance to hers.

Roxie shrank a little, and looked as if she was going to cry.

Turning to Frank Thorley, Mr. Lyle said, "Upon one condition I will forgive you. Repeat what you have just said to me, in the presence of this misguided girl."

Poor Frank Thorley! Perhaps he thought even exposure would be preferable to such humiliation before her whom he loved. Perhaps a second thought of his mother came and nerved him. He hesitated only a moment, and told the story with a half desperate, half sarcastic eloquence, that took the vivid color out of Roxie's brilliant face, and left it white and scared.

"Won't you forgive me Frank?" she cried, and clung to her father with a burst of sobs.

"Will you forgive her Frank Thorley, or not?" demanded Mr. Lyle.

"Heaven knows I forgive her, sir, as I hope to be forgiven."

"Thank you, sir. I think she has wronged you more than you have wronged me, and I will show you, young man, how I can forgive to-morrow."

But when the morrow came Frank Thorley had left London with his mother, and vain were all Mr. Lyle's efforts to discover him.

Years passed. There came a financial crash; and though everybody supposed Lyle & Co. to be established on too firm a basis to be shaken, they were not able to outride the storm.

Scrupulously honest now as ever, Mr. Lyle gave up everything; made no effort to save so much as Roxie's piano from going under the hammer.

"Never mind, papa," she said softly to him the last night before the sale; "we have still each other, and I am young. Perhaps I may find some use now for those accomplishments you have lavished upon me so freely. You didn't think," she added, with an attempt at gayety, "that you were putting money by when you were spending it on me, did you?"

"Heaven knows what is to become of us!" moaned the unhappy merchant. "To-morrew, at this time, we shall have no right even to the roof that shelters our heads. But heaven bless you, my child, for this sweet courage. It is something to have so brave a child. You have been used to such freedom from care, though, Roxie—I wish you had married, dear, and you would have had a home now."

"I have got you, papa, and there's nobody I like better——"

"Nobody, Roxie?"

The soft cheek flushed a little, and the red lips trembled.

"Don't ask me, papa; there's nobody now," she said, hiding her face on his shoulder.

"Was it some one who went away?"

"Yes," faintly.

"I thought so, dear. It's like you women to love the man they have wronged most."

The two hid away in the roughest corner of the house while the auction was going on next day, and Roxie exerted herself incredibly to sustain her father's heavy heart. He grew old fast in those few hours. This losing his home seemed to hurt him cruelly.

The sale was over, and they still sat there alone, waiting, perhaps, to see if some friend would not come to speak a word of counsel or comfort in this trying hour.

There was a besitating knock at the door presently, and a gentleman came in.

Mr. Lyle, seeing that it was a stranger, said: "You are, perhaps, the new proprietor?"

The stranger bowed and said: "I bought everything in trust for a friend of Mr. Lyle's, who requested me to say to him that his home was as much his now as it ever was."

Mr. Lyle lifted his head and looked at the man, and from him to Roxie, in a sort of bewilderment.

"What does he mean, Roxie?"

Roxie had come forward breathless, her face red and white in swift changes.

"Papa," she said, running to him and sobbing upon his neck, "it's Frank Thorley."

"No, no, Roxie," the merchant said incredulously.

"It is Frank Thorley, sir," Frank said, now coming nearer; "and he wishes fervently that he had come sooner. I am a rich man, Mr. Lyle, thanks to you for giving me another chance in life, and I have come ready to discharge my obligation to you with my all. I have nothing, sir, that is not yours also."

"Don't Frank! I was only just, scarcely that; it seems good to see you though, like the face of an old friend. We haven't many friends now, you know."

Roxie had not spoken. It seemed she could not lift her face from her father's arm. But when Frank asked gently, "Have you no welcome for me, Roxie?"

"Have you forgiven me yet?" she asked, looking up suddenly.

"I have never married," he said, in a low voice; "and you——"

"Nor I," flushing and trembling.

"Roxie"—with sudden heat and eagerness—"I have loved you all these years."

"And I you."

The new firm is Lyle & Thorley. Frank would have it so.

AN ELECTRICAL LIKENESS.

We learn that within the last two weeks, says the Charlotte (Va.) Chronicle, a singular discovery has been made at the house of Jesse Garth, for many years deceased. It is said that a distinct and accurate likeness of Mrs. Garth, who has been dead for twenty years, can be seen on a pane of glass in the upper sash of one of the windows, presenting very much the appearance of a photograph negative. The discovery is said to have been made by a woman who was washing clothes in the yard, who imagined some one was watching her through the window, and went inside to see who it was. We gather these facts from Charles Brown, who has himself seen the singular picture. Dr. Brown remembers that about twenty years ago Mr. Garth told him that his wife, while standing at the window, was stunned by a sudden flash of lightning, and the doctor's theory is that the outlines of her features were photographed on the window pane at that time. The younger daughter of Mr. Garth, and others who were well acquainted with Mr. Garth, have seen the picture, and pronounce it a striking likeness. It is said to be more distinct about nine o'clock in the morning and three in the evening than at any other time of the day.

ISN'T your husband a little bald?" asked one lady of another, in a store, yesterday. "There isn't a bald hair in his head," was the hasty reply of the wife.

SPILKINS says that all the perils and horrors of a Maelstrom aren't a circumstance to the horrors of hearing a female strom on the piano, next door, from morning till night.

[For The Post.]

CHRISTE ELEISON.

'Twas night, and on the plain near Bethelem,
The shepherds kept their watch alone;
And, lo, the Angel of the Lord came down
Whilst o'er them all a great light shone.
"Fear not!" he said; "for unto you is born,
This day, a Christ, a Lord from Heaven;
And ye shall find him in the early morn,—
A manger for His cradle given."
Sent as Redeemer to mankind—
Christe Eleison.

"Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth
Peace and good will toward all men,"
So, sang a host of Angels o'er the birth
Of Christ, our King; and all the Heavens then
Grew bright and radiant with a glory fair;
Oh! blessed morn! thrice blessed or this Child
Born of sweet Mary, mother mild,—
Born that we might with great hope pray
Christe Eleison.

Since His birth-morn, long weary years have rolled,
Yet, still, His works stand as a mighty light;
Millions have died in Faith, we mortals hold
This same Faith as our own birth-right.
Oh! wondrous Faith! Oh! wondrous lowly life!
Oh! wondrous mystery we may not know!
God's Son, Earth-born to vanquish strife,
So that no sin-sick soul must mourning go.
Christe Eleison.

We were not with the wise men when they brought
Their gifts to Bethlehem; but we with prayer
May give an offering to-day, sweet thought,
Unto the poor; our Lord would meet us there.
Christ pities all; God loved the world, and so
Gave his only begotten Son,
That we believing should His mercy know,
Save us, Oh! Thou the mighty One,
Christe Eleison.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FASHIONS IN WOMAN'S DRESS.

COLLARS AND RUCHES, FICHUS, CRAVATS AND CUFFS.

Of linen collars, the high one with turned-over corners in front is decidedly the most favored, although many styles are popular. Wide turn-over collars, beneath which the cravat must be slipped, have again come into fashion. Some of the standing collars are finished with pointed scallops and a ruche of French muslin edged with lace, but they have not secured much favor.

Crepe lisse ruches still retain their place as appropriate finish for the necks of dresses, either high or opened at the throat. A new feature in crepe lisse is the embroidering of the edges of these ruches in silk. This softens them and renders them more becoming to some complexions.

A very pretty novelty for finishing a high-necked dress consists of a turn-over collar in silk or crepe de chine, inside of which a high ruche of crepe lisse is set. From the front of the collar a very small vest front in velvet or silk extends half way down to the waist, and is finished with bow and ends of ribbon. The collar and ribbon should be of the same color, generally in some delicate shade—salmon, blue or pale rose color; the velvet should contrast in color, although black may safely be used. This collarette can be worn with any dress.

Fichus for evening wear, in black or white lace, have large, flat-looped bows with long ends; one of these bows is set on at the back, between the shoulders, and beneath it a few folds are taken in the fichu to hold it down from the neck. The other bow holds the two ends on the front of the waist.

Fichus have superseded the long scarfs for street and house wear. They are large, three-cornered, and are knotted carelessly in front; or else the ends are passed through a gilt slide. They should not be worn by high-shouldered persons.

Cravats are of soft twilled silk, these having the preference over crepe de chine. Black, white and colored laces are used to trim them; the favorite Colville lace is associated with shades that harmonize with it, and just now is preferred to fine laces.

Louis XIII. collars and cuffs are said to have been revived in Paris by persons who have old lace which they wish to display. These collars are large, pointed in front and behind, the sleeves or cuffs fall over the hands and edge the outside of the sleeve, being finished with large flat bows of ribbon, which hold the lace in place.

BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND FANS.

The regulation number of bracelets called "*porte-bonheur*" seems to be sixteen. As these are all worn on one arm, the question arises whether such a wholesale devotion to the cause of a reigning fashion will not end by making women appear like the typical Jewish maiden in Babylonish captivity.

As an appropriate adjunct to this we must mention what are vulgarly called "dog-collars," made of silver, with delicate filigree earrings to match, and with belt or girdle of the same. These necklaces certainly are becoming when worn with the plain, high-neck, tight-throated dresses which need some relief.

The court ladies of Europe, whose attire is closely copied by some ladies in America wear jewelled bands tightly clasped around the throat. They are of exquisite workmanship, and are encrusted with precious stones. Although they appear to be barbaric and highly uncomfortable, ingenious devices for making them elastic and yielding have removed all but the outward semblance of discomfort.

Chains of sequins are very much used; they are grouped in rows of five or seven chains, but this makes a very showy display; one or two rows being amply sufficient. Smaller chains are used for the hair, to be caught among the puffs with large gold-headed or silver-headed pins.

A species of "blue jet" has been also made to supersede jet in light mourning. This jet, under a bright light, throws off both blue and green tints. Birds whose wings and bodies are encrusted with scales are set on wires for the hair; and earrings and necklaces of similar materials are very showy when worn with black tulle or crepe overdresses.

Very large fans are no longer fashionable; they are still painted in delicate colors, and some of these paintings are exquisitely beautiful, and make the fan a real work of art. Curled marabout feathers edge them, and finely-wrought chains attach them to the waist.

The taste for small buttons on evening as well as on street dresses has brought up a new and pretty fashion. Fine filigree, delicate pink coral, agate, and other precious materials are pressed into service; and individual taste is exercised in the selection of buttons which must harmonize with both costume and jewelry.

OPERA CLOAKS AND EVENING WRAPS.

These assume the circular or large paletot shape with wide, loose sleeves, and many for young girls are dolmans and loose sacques. They are in many cases edged with fur, and white is the predominating hue for opera cloaks. These are edged with marabout feather trimming.

A dolman of white silk, lined with white fur, is trimmed with Chantilly lace and has a hood of lace; from beneath the lace, which is laid up on the edge of the garment, a white silk fringe, with a mixture of gold fringe, is visible; large flat bows of black and gold ribbon ornament the hood and sleeves, and a handsome gilt ornament finishes it at the throat.

In black, a very effective wrap for evening wear is of fine black Thibet cloth. It is lined throughout with pale blue silk, quilted. The edge is finished with black satin quiltings of satin, frayed out; and in this quilting gold sequins are profusely sewed. A deep fringe of black and gold knotted fringe finishes the edge. This cloak is a large circular, and is finished with a hood and ornaments of gilt, like large buckles, at the throat to fasten it. Both these garments were imported, but endless numbers of combinations can be made at the fancy of the wearer, and with the present style of trimmings in gold and silver very effective designs are achieved with very little trouble and comparatively small cost.

With these imported wraps came head coverings for sortie-de-bal, made like the Russian hoods or popular head-dress. They look like scarfs, and are made of white or black cashmere embroidered in gold thread. When on the head they look like hoods, and the long ends are thrown across the shoulders and are loosely knotted or allowed to hang; the ends of these and the point of the hood have heavy gilt tassels to finish them.

FARM NOTES.

STEAMING FOOD FOR CATTLE.

Bela J. Stone has a dairy farm nine miles from Worcester, Mass. He has 30 head of Ayrshires, old and young. The Editor of the N. E. Farmer recently visited Mr. Stone, and says:

After spending a few moments in the house, we repaired to the barn to see the thirty Ayrshires of all the ages, from ten years or more down to as many weeks, take their evening meal of steamed feed which had been cooking several hours in a large, wooden box, mounted on wheels for convenience in transporting the contents from the boiler to all parts of the barn floor. This box is the largest one we have ever seen used for this purpose. It is about eight feet long by four feet wide and three feet high, and holds sixty bushels. This is filled as full as it can be crowded, once a day, with hay, cornstalks, corn meal and shorts, intimately mingled and then steamed thoroughly till the fibres of the hay and stalks are soft, and until the grain is converted into pudding rather than dough. A few grains of corn which we found among the husks were nearly as soft and easily crushed between the fingers as corn when it comes to our dining room tables.

The grain ration is made up of shorts, fine feed and cob meal in equal proportions by measure. The sixty bushels of steamed food are given to the thirty animals at two meals night and morning, allowing each a bushel at feeding. After the mixed fodder is consumed, forty pounds of shorts are poured into the box to absorb the hay tea which accumulates from the steam which is condensed under the hay. This is given to the cows in milk, and to young calves before they are old enough to live entirely on the coarser food. About five pounds of dry hay are fed to each animal at noon, and seven pounds per day of steamed fodder, making only twelve pounds of hay and other coarse fodder, which Mr. Stone values at twenty dollars per ton on the average. The grain costs $2 25 per day, and the hay $3 60, which makes the cost of keeping each animal about nineteen cents not reckoning all the young animals which live largely upon milk.

Mr. Stone has a very large tubular boiler set in a basement room free from danger by fire, and from this room, which is connected with and opens to the barn floor, the warm air rises and communicates a gentle warmth through the whole building. The barn is one of the most convenient and economically arranged structures we have ever seen, being 100 feet long by 52 wide, with cellar under the whole, and ample sheds on either side of the yard. The sheds are used for poultry, swine, carriage room and water troughs for cattle.

The water is excellent, and is distributed at convenient points through all the buildings, being warmed at the stable by a pipe from the steam boiler, when the weather makes it desirable to do so. The present owner was fortunate in buying a place which had recently been fitted up after the most approved pattern as a milk and dairy farm. The family kitchen, with its hot and cold water always at hand, and fitted up in the most convenient style, would naturally excite a little envy in the heart of many a tired, over-worked farmer's wife. Mr. Stone makes the raising of Ayrshire stock a specialty, and has been successful in obtaining high prices for some of his animals during the past few years. As the increase of healthy stock is more of an object than immediate returns at the pail, Mr Stone does not, probably, crowd the feed to his cows as do some of our milk farmers who feed especially for milk.

APPLYING TOO MUCH LIME TO THE SOIL.

A writer in the Mark Lane Express states that an instance occured in the case of three farmers from Suffolk, who took a tract of land of about 600 acres near Sligo, where lime was said to be indispensable in the soil. In a letter from one of them, after they had been there a few years, he stated that they were about to abandon on their holdings, as the land would not grow wheat for want or lime, of which there was none to be obtained in the neighborhood, while the soil contained not a particle of that material, and there was none within reasonable reach of their farms. In such cases as this, the application of lime required to be renewed frequently, because either lime or marl will sink in almost any soil, especially light, so that the process of renewing the application of these materials is very expensive.

There is, however, a drawback to this favorable account of the effects of the application of lime to the soil—namely, that it is possible to over-lime. The soil will produce larger crops for a certain number of years, after which the return falls away until it becomes less than before the lime was applied, so that it appears to have exhausted instead of enriching the soil. In accounting for this adverse effect of what is admitted on all hands to be a benefit, chemists state that lime acts on all the organic parts of the soil, by which it is rendered more serviceable to the growth of plants. On the other hand, the proportion of organic matter in the soil gradually diminishes under the prolonged action of the lime, and thus the soil becomes less rich in those substances of organic origin on which its fertility to a certain extent depends. The same effects is produced on the mineral matter in the soil, when there is abstracted from it a more abundant supply in proportion with its immediate effect per se.

Unless, therefore, an adequate proportion of those matters are supplied in other manures, the soil will necessarily become exhausted to such an extent as to counteract or neutralize the action of the lime. The way, therefore, to prevent this effect is to manure largely with farmyard manure and saline substances, and thus return or repay to the soil whatever may have been extracted too speedily or too copiously from it.

GOOD CAUSE FOR DAIRY COWS.

Very few dairymen have any idea of how greatly the yield of cows may be increased by better feed and care. We think it a great folly for men, who are making only one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five pounds of butter per cow, to try to increase the product by the introduction of Ayrshire or Jersey blood. There is no common herd selected with the ordinary skill that every dairyman should possess, that will not give one hundred and fifty pounds of butter and upwards to a cow, if they are properly taken care of. The improved breeds and their grades are no better if as good, than common stock, under neglect and poor feeding. A correspondent in an exchange, says: "I have made one thousand pounds of good butter in a season from four cows, and not one of them registered or had a fashionable pedigree, or was bought for a price to exceed $50;" and adds, "In my own experience, when I have bought cows of stingy feeders, they have nearly doubled their product, and that too, without the aid of warm or steamed food." Such has been the experience of not a few. A man once bragged that he had sold us the poorest cow in his herd. She was a small and timid heifer, and was mastered by nearly every other in an ill-kept herd that averaged little if any over one hundred pounds to a cow. That heifer now makes over three hundred pounds a year. A test of her milk a few days ago, gave twenty-five and a half ounces of butter from a day's product. How could such a man tell whether he cheats another when he sells him a cow, or not? His "strong holt" is in cheating himself.—[Vermont Farmer.

TO PREVENT FRUIT TREES FROM SPLITTING.

It frequently happens, in very fertile regions, that trees split limb from limb through sheer weight of fruit. We saw many instances of this wherever a small garden has been planted in the foot hills of the Sierras in California. The common mode of prevention is to prop up weighty branches with a piece of shingle. Isaac Lewis, of Hopkinsville, Ky., gives in the Prairie Farmer another plan:—"When I find a forked tree that is likely to split, I look for a small limb on each fork, and clean them of leaves and lateral branches for most of their length. I then carefully bring them together and wind them round each other, from one main branch to the other. In twelve months they will have united, and in two years the ends can be cut off. The brace will grow as fast as any other part of the tree, and is a perfect security from splitting. I have them now of all sizes, and I scarcely ever knew one to fail to grow."

HOW TO USE A DEAD HORSE,

A dead horse or other animal should be skinned, and roughly cut up into as many small pieces as possible. A plot of ground a few rods square should then be ploughed deeply, and the carcass thrown upon the soil in the centre of the ploughed ground. Some freshly dry-slacked lime should then be scattered upon the heap, so as to cover it thinly, but wholly. The loose earth is then heaped over it, a foot in depth, and the pile covered with boards, so that dogs cannot get at the heap and tear it up. If the least smell is perceived, more earth should be thrown upon the heap. In three months the heap may be dug over or turned over with the plough, and well mixed. The bones that cannot be broken up should be taken from the heap, and the fine matter will be worth at least $20 per ton to use in the hill for corn. The larger bones may be broken up and buried among the roots of grape vines or fruit trees.

WHEN may bread be said to be inhabited? When it has a little Indian in it.

HOW THE LEAVES CAME DOWN.

I'll tell you how the leaves came down;
The great tree to his children said,
"You're getting sleepy, Yellow and Brown,
Yes, very sleepy, little Red;
It is quite time you went to bed."

"Ah!" begged each silly, pouting leaf,
"Let us a little longer stay;
Dear father tree, behold our grief,
'Tis such a pleasant day
We do not want to go away."

So, just for one more merry day
To the great tree the leaflets clung,
Frolicked and danced and had their way,
Upon the autumn breezes swung,
Whispering all their sports among—

"Perhaps the great tree will forget
And let us stay until the spring,
If we all beg and coax and fret,"
But the great tree did no such thing;
He smiled to hear their whispering."

"Come, children, all to bed," he cried;
And ere the leaves could urge their prayer
He shook his head, and far and wide,
Fluttering and rustling everywhere,
Down sped the leaflets through the air.

I saw them; on the ground they lay,
Golden and red, a huddled swarm,
Waiting till one from far away,
With bed clothes under her arm,
Should come to wrap them safe and warm.

The great bare tree looked down and smiled.
"Good-night, dear little leaves," he said;
And from below each sleepy child
Replied "Good night," and murmured:
"It is so nice to go to bed."

VARIETIES.

AN astonishing person in the city of New York wears an Ulster overcoat made of velveteen.

EASTERN tradesmen have to mark their goods imported or give up their idiot custom, which is very large.

A BREMER county, Iowa, baby, six days old, weighs only one pound, and is constantly in danger of being lost.

THE lie about Santa Claus is the first seed that the devil drops when he begins to grow a young infidel. Don't deceive the children.

HENRY WILSON is believed to be the only great man that ever paid back borrowed money, and the $100 he returned to Sumner now shines in the newspapers like a genuine specie payment.

AN INTROSPECTIVE man has a sagacious Newfoundland dog, which he would like to sell to some man with a large family who lives near a pond. The noble creature catches and eats chickens and geese, but will not eat children unless driven to it by the fiercest hunger.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON solemnly says: "Beware jokes. Too much temperance can not be used, inestimable for sauce, but corrupting for food; we go away hollow and ashamed. As soon as the company give in to this enjoyment, we shall have no Olympus. True wit never made us laugh."

FOURTH AVENUE instead of Fourth street might have been worse. Some persons just back from Yurrup and Paree might have suggested Rue la Quatrienne. The American people are fast becoming intellectually feeble enough to imitate anything, provided only that it is sufficiently ridiculous.

NEW YORK should either try to employ a hangman of judgment and experience or allow its wretched criminals to hang themselves. England might send a man over who would be willing to serve his fellow-men of Gotham in capital cases. Why not try some capable gentleman from beyond the sea who is accustomed to thwarting the treacherous knot?

HE sat in a railway car. His head was thickly covered with a mass of red hair. Behind him in a seat sat a man with hardly any hair on his head. He said to him, "I guess you wasn't around when they dealt out hair." "Oh, yes, I was," replied bald head, "but they offered me a lot of red hair, and I told them to throw it into the ash bin."—[Pokeepsie Eagle.

THE compositor who can't set up printed copy correctly seems to have a permanent situation on the Indianapolis News. He can destroy the meaning of a printed paragraph just as easily as he could murder one in bad manuscript if he had the opportunity. Unless it's a case of nepotism, there is a deep mystery connected with his retention on that paper.

DEAD-BEATISM is so common in Indianapolis that the lives of the collectors are rendered almost unendurable. A young man there who recently went to collect an old bill, was set upon by the wife of the debtor, who first tried to crush out his innocent life by letting an immense basket full of books fall on him, and then held and scratched him while her conscienceless husband administered a terrific chastisement, which rendered the poor wretch well-nigh unrecognizable.

BEN. WOOD DAVIS gives this definition of "The Soul" in the New York Evening Post:

The soul is a two-fold creation—
One part an infinite sea
Within whose caverns lie treasures
That sparkle alluringly.

The other part is a diver,
Who leaps in this infinite sea
To gather a few of these jewels
Of wonderful rarity.

And sometimes he comes to the surface,
A jewel or two in his hand.
But alas! how often he rises
With nothing but seaweed and sand!

TIME, which is nature's great pain-extractor and Lethean lotion, seems to have exercised its soothing spell in the case of The People vs. Joseph Loader. The fierce energy with which the case was begun has gradually died away. The indictment is accumulating dust in a pigeon-hole of the district attorney's office, and the defendant is accumulating confidence that a *nolle prosequi* will ere long fall upon the indictment and crush out its life. The bustle, activity and notes of preparation that marked the beginning of the proceedings are followed by a profound and suggestive calm. Ever since the issuance of that order to take the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Richards, a clammy indifference, so to speak, has succeeded to the former warlike enthusiasm of the prosecution.—[Brooklyn Argus.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 25, 1875

SCHENCK has not resigned; neither has he been recalled. American honor is sadly in need of a champion.

GRANT has not "raised" Schenck yet. Is it possible that the latter has "seen" the former?

THE Babcock Court of Inquiry, in a military way, might well exclaim—

"If so quickly I am done for,
What was I begun for?"

THE majority of lawyers think the Bankrupt law an excellent institution, as it brings money to them, creditors can look out for themselves they say.

IT turns out that Blaine did get Fester's letter, and it is asserted, had it published for the purpose of convicting Grant as a member of a secret political order. Sich is life.

HAD Gen. Babcock been arrested while in Chicago, his father-in-law, Mr. Campbell, would have been the arresting officer. That would have been quite embarrassing.

THE Communists of Chicago have expelled Carl Klings for working for the Radicals at the late election. If there is anything worse than being a Communist it is to be a Radical leader.

SENATOR MORTON is in favor of overthrowing all State elections, where the Democratic ticket is elected. Mr. Morton is a statesman and in favor of self-government—after the strict Radical plan.

BEECHER says the people haves been "hoodwinked by their minister and church leaders." He is nearly as bad as Grant who wants to drive the Bible out of public schools. What is the world coming to?

SENATOR DORSEY, of Arkansas, went all the way from the Union Depot to the Gazette office to put himself on record as being in favor of a Third Term. The Gazette, of course, thinks Dorsey is a great man.

CHIEF Justice Dunne, of Arizona, has been turned out for a public expression on the common school question. President Grant will not allow the right of free speech when it interferes with his crude notions of public policy.

MR. WILMAR was a Revenue Collector in Maryland. He had three deputies named Wilmar, and rented his office from a fourth Wilmar. He was almost as good a nepot as Grant, only the offices did not hold out as long as the relations.

ULYSSES ought to send cards of invitation to dinner to his eighteen friends in the House, who favored a Third Term. They would also answer for a neat little tea party. Won't somebody send their photographs to the Gazette? It would be so consoling.

WHEN Mr. Hopkins gets information from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the number of Custom Houses wherein the expense is greater than the receipts, we shall know how profitable the Pittsburgh port of entry has been to the government. There is great room for retrenchment in this direction.

THIS must be a remarkable year for the "pressure of private business," if we are to judge of the number of honest and respectable men who have declined to take office under Grant for that alleged reason. Politicians who are "on the make," however, don't seem to have any private business to bother them.

FROM the fall of Adam, for his transgression, to the present day, no ruler ever saw as many of his bosom friends, associates and favorite officials in the penitentiary or on their way there, as President Grant, and still shackled Justice moves slowly with labored steps over a road dug full of Administration pit-falls.

WE infer from the Radical newspapers that their members of Congress are wise beyond all expectation, and are constantly gaining important victories over the Democracy by introducing buncombe resolutions. Well, we presume that there is no objection to their indulging in this pleasant bit of nonsense at the beginning of the session. By the time the House gets through uncovering Radical rascality, the Radical members will probably not regard their victories as very substantial.

THE caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature from this county, a few days since, was not for the purpose of discussing the re-organization of the House; that question was not raised; they desired unanimity upon the question of retrenchment and reform to be instituted this session, which will be rigidly enforced by abolishing certain useless but expensive officials and retrenching in other directions. To treat the coming session other than an adjourned one, would be to throw the work of the Legislature back, at least one month.

GRANT exhibited his bigoted nature during the war in his famous order No. 11. expelling the Jews from beyond the lines, and denouncing them as a class. They stood in the way of his father and relatives speculating in cotton. The Catholics are now within his lines, trying to prevent his further plundering the people and he is attempting the same role as President that he played as General. The premonitory symptoms are that he will find it much more difficult. He is a good deal like Jeff Davis was at one time, he wants to be let alone.

THE old Gazette, sucking with her "boneless guns" the last bon-bon furnished by the charitable Grant, is yet "full of trouble," and mourns and whimpers over the rebellious conduct of Congress about the Third Term. Only eighteen black and white scalawags could be found to make a feeble wail against the live thunder of two hundred and thirty-two out-spoken Congressmen. Alas! for the poor old Gazette! And she has other sorrows. There is her spiritual guide, philosopher and friend, (and would-be "Hon.,") Vannote. He has left undone the things that he ought to have done, and he has done the things that he ought not to have done, and there is no health in him. Let Moody be asked to pray for brother Vannote.

THE trade of the world is revolutionized, and the curiosities of commerce in and across the Western Hemisphere are continually increasing. At St. John's Park Depot, New York, on Tuesday last three freight cars arrived, each with a cargo valued at $2,000,000 or $6,000,000 in all. This valuable cargo was composed entirely of silk-worm eggs. They had come from Hong Kong to San Francisco in twenty-three days, and thence to New York in less than seven days — speed being faster than the mails are carried by the same route. This uncommon cargo is going to Italy and the South of France, and could have reached its destination quicker and at less cost by way of the Suez Canal, but it was been found useless to ship them that way because the Southern climate hatches the eggs. The silk worms are put upon long sheets of cardboard in China, and are left until each board is covered with eggs, which are about the size of mustard seed. The eggs stick to the cards, which, interlaid with sheets of paper, are packed in wooden boxes, lightly closed, and wrapped in canvas and matting. In this shipment there were 547 cases, containing over 160,000 cards. When the eggs reach their destination they will be stored in vaults, secure against warmth, until the mulberry trees on which they feed have grown their foliage. Less than a century ago nearly the whole route across the American continent, was considered an impenetrable wilderness.

WHAT IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN.

The World discussing the effects of a religious crusade in the Presidential campaign does not exaggerate the result when it asserts that were Blaine, and Foster, and, Haven, and Grant, to succeed in kindling the fires of Class and Church animosity in this country, the resultant explosion would shatter not a few houses here and there, but the industry, the commerce, the social civilization of the United States, to pieces. Household would be set against household, township against township, neighbor against neighbor. It is as difficult to believe that a person like Bishop Haven, for example, could in his right mind issue such a summons to an internecine domestic conflict in this fair land, as he put forth the other day in Boston, as to believe that any person whatever, being sane, can have deliberately done what the American arrested at Bremerhaven accuses himself of doing." And yet what a horrible method there was in the madness of each! How are we to exculpate a wholesale would-be murderer on the score of insanity when we find him carefully planning not only the success of a deep-laid scheme of sanguinary swindling, but also the safety of his own person in any contingency connected with it? And how are we to hold public men guiltless of their country's blood, when we see them deliberately contriving a close veil of secrecy for the machinations which are to elevate themselves to power through a factitious excitement of popular ignorance, intolerance and passion?

SOME RING HISTORY.

The St. Louis Republican of the 16th inst, contains a very interesting bit of current history in connection with the St. Louis Whisky Ring, that will not add very much to the serenity of President Grant. The article which covers the whole of the Rings transactions says that Bristow unquestionably knew, long before open war had been declared, that the Government was being robbed. He urged upon Mr. Douglass the necessity for a more vigorous attempt at discovery and prosecution, but found that Mr. Douglass was hampered by outside influences; that he was simply useless in what was now an emergency. Hence the removal of Mr. Douglass and the action of Mr. Bristow in taking matters into his own hands. He sent agents and detectives, without the knowledge of the Revenue Bureau, to every city in the country where large quantities of spirits were being manufactured, who by rigid observation accumulated masses of evidence.

This corresponds with the inferences drawn by THE POST a month ago, based upon Mr. Douglass' statement that the Ring was not interfered with pending the State elections, but was permitted to carry on its nefarious work until "they were out of the way',' as tending to show that the Administration cared more for party success than the integrity of the public service and the collection of the public revenues. That party success and not the interests of the public service was consulted by the President either directly, or indirectly through his subordinate officials, will scarcely admit of a doubt, in view of the testimony brought out in the trials of the Ring. The Republican says:

The documentary evidence against Joyce and McDonald the Secretary transmitted to the President, but he refused to be convinced and steadfastly held to the declaration that his friend McDonald was an innocent man incapable of corruption. Mr. Bristow, however, kept on until he had effected preparations for the great raid. McDonald becoming alarmed at the situation went to Washington, taking $10,000 wrung from two distillers with him, "to wipe out the past," as shown in the recent trial. Where this money went will probably be developed in an approaching trial. Up to this time the President was probably convinced of the innocence of his Secretary and of McDonald. The latter tried to induce him to remove Mr. Bristow, saying it would be the interest of the party to do so, hiding the real reason. So great was President Grant's infatuation that he still did not suspect McDonald's guilt. McDonald demanded that Secretary Bristow be turned out, and that he, McDonald, be assigned the duty of investigating suspicious affairs in this District. President Grant explained that to remove Mr. Bristow at that time would be unwise, as it would be construed into an attempt to prevent the exposure of frauds.

After this McDonald decided upon a bold course to accomplish his ends. He went to Secretary Bristow and told him that he knew his game and that he had a big job on hand, and he abruptly asked the Secretary, "Do you intend to indict the folks out in my district?" "I certainly do if there is evidence of guilt, from the highest to the lowest." "Am I to understand that you intend to indict me!" "You should so understand it, if there exists any evidence to connect you with the frauds." "Well, then, I would like to see you do it." McDonald explained at length the obstacles in the way of the Secretary, and then made a proposition of compromise as follows: "I will agree to hand you my resignation and to prevent any further 'crooked' running in my district if you will agree to let bygones be bygones, and not to prosecute the balance." Mr. Bristow replied: "I have determined that if I can secure evidence against you, you must go to the Penitentiary." "I go to the Penitentiary? You'll have a nice job at that game; but what of my proposition?" The Secretary said: "If the President will pardon you, I shall say nothing more." McDonald was still unsatisfied and importunate, and the Secretary agreed to talk with the President about the matter. McDonald wrote his resignation and left.

Secretary Bristow subsequently explained, by way of justification of his course, that he exhausted every other means to convince the President of McDonald's guilt without success and despaired of convincing him in any other way except by producing McDonald's own confession. Then McDonald went to the President and made his confession, and an exciting scene followed. To McDonald's plea for pardon the President made no answer.

The Republican then goes on to say that when the dispatches sent to St. Louis by Gen. Babcock were found, they were taken to the White House by Mr. Pierrepont. Gen. Babcock admitted writing them, and there was a lively breeze over the matter. Mr. Dyer was sent for and left St. Louis for Washington hastily. On his arrival he was met by the Attorney-General, who stated that the evidence against Gen. Babcock should first be submitted to him (the Attorney-General) that he might judge of the propriety of taking it to the Grand Jury. Mr. Dyer saw Mr. Bristow. The latter sent for Mr. Pierrepont, and reminded him that he was not the Grand Jury, and would not be permitted to exercise its functions. Soon after Gen. Babcock was indicted by the Grand Jury.

This is an extraordinary story, truly, and tends to cast still a deeper shadow upon the Administration. It is generally understood that our St. Louis contemporary derived this information from Gen. Henderson. This being the case, it is not hard to account for the latter's removal. He was a dangerous man to be employed in the prosecution of the Ring cases—dangerous to the Administration.

MUST HALT.

Nobody objects to the principle involved in Blaine's amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the establishment of religion and the school fund, as the States have already provided all the needful guarantees, but it will be made the entering wedge for appropriate legislation which means the control by the general government of religion and education, which in the end would be disastrous to both. Amendments to the Constitution should not be proposed or acted upon during the turmoil and excitement of a Presidential election. Especially should the people distrust the sincerity of the ambitious candidates for the Presidency, in throwing out suggestions which are supposed to jump with the prejudice of classes. It is the resort of demagogues, never of statesmen or patriots. The people will find too late, that power has been passing from the many to the few with railroad speed, and that the general government already possesses too much control over States and the business of the country. It must, if the liberties of the citizen are to be preserved, be diminished rather than extended.

MORE SILVER MINING.

The New York Sun's Washington correspondent tells how Fred. Grant, Mr. Honore, his father-in-law, and Senator John A. Logan gobbled up a valuable silver mine in Colorado, by getting Boss Grant to remove Chief Justice Belford, who stood in the way of their getting possession of it. The story may be briefly told, but it forms an interesting chapter in the history of the Grant Ring.

The Pelican Mining Company had for several years been working with great profit a silver lode on one side of Democratic Mountain, near Georgetown, in Colorado. The Dives Company, which had begun operations on the other side of the same mountain, ran what was called a cross-cut into the vein belonging to the Pelican Company, and then set up an absurd claim that they were entitled to one-half the lode. Of course the Courts decided against the intruders, who thereupon secured the assistance of H. H. Honore, the father-in-law of Fred Grant, and of Senator Logan, who secured the removal of Judge Belford, then Justice of the District in which the two mines were situated, and the appointment in his place of one Stone, a personal friend of Honore's, who, upon being inducted into office, at once granted an injunction preventing the owners of the Pelican from operating their own mine. It is alleged that stock of the value of $500,000 was distributed between Senator Logan, Fred Grant, and Honore, in order to secure the removal of Judge Belford; but Senator Logan says he paid about $40,000 for his interest in the property which is in litigation. Even if this is true, the impropriety of his conduct in using his official influence for the removal of Judge Belford is none the less evident.

But there is a still more disagreeable feature in this shameful business. Judge Stone, who was appointed to aid Honore, Grant, Logan & Co. in their plot to get possession of the Pelican mine, followed his action in that case by an order, made without notice or hearing, which gave one of the Dives party possession of a mine belonging to an English company, which that company had held by patent from the United States for seven years, having paid $500,000 in cash for the property which was so summarily confiscated. This seems incredible, but we have the facts from the most authentic sources.

There would seem to be no end to the disgraceful and money-grabbing acts of the Administration and its friends, as well as all the prominent leaders of the Radical party. In view of this case, no wonder that Grant does not recall Schenck on account of the Emma Mine disclosures. But how long can the people tolerate such a national disgrace?

NOT FOR A THIRD TERM.

At the moment the Gazette was boasting of an interview with an Arkansas Senator, and chuckling over his assertion that the Democrats and Republicans of Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi were pining after the renomination of Grant for a Third Term, two hundred and thirty-two Representatives out of a vote of two hundred and fifty were registering an emphatic protest against Grant's aspirations in that direction. The following vote on the subject of a Third Term, develops the fact, that not a member from Arkansas, or Texas were found in favor and but one from Mississippi. A further dissection of the vote will demonstrate that every one of the eighteen brave spirits, were induced to go upon the record, to save some relative or friend in office, being warned by the recent decapitation of Henderson that it is dangerous to be found in opposition to the modern Cæsar. We commend the names of the forced admirers of Grant to the embalming department of the Gazette. They are as follows: Bradley, Michigan; Denison, Vermont; Haralson, Alabama; Hoge, S. C; Hubbell, Michigan; Hyman, N. C; Lynch; McDougal, N. Y.; Page, California; Plaisted, Maine; Pratt, Iowa; Smalls, S. C; Wallace, S. C; Walls, Florida; Wells, Miss; White, Kentucky; Whiting, Illinois; Nash, Louisiana.

WE have received a copy of the report of the government Commission composed of General J. G. Barnard, Sir Charles A. Hartley, W. Milnor Roberts, Prof. Henry Mitchell and H. D. Whitcomb, who inspected Captain Eads' work on the jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi river. The report speaks in the highest terms of the progress of the work and the entire practicability of Captain Eads' plan. There can be no doubt but the mouths of the great river will be effectually deepened, and a sufficient depth of water obtained to allow the passage of the largest ocean going vessels. Captain Eads by succeeding in his great undertaking will build one of the most enduring monuments to his fame that could be erected, and will prove himself to be a practical benefactor to mankind.

THE Philadelphia Times insists that the Pennsylvania House of Representatives must re-elect a Speaker for the session of '76, to be certain of the constitutionality of its enactments. This was not the impression when the present Speaker was elected, by Democrats or Republicans. Speaker Kerr, will, if living, preside over next session of Congress, the tenure of members being the same as our State legislators. The new Constitution provides for adjourned annual sessions until 1878, when biennial sessions are mandatory. The House is composed of the same members as last year and re-assembles as an adjourned body, or it lacks Constitutional life.

THERE is a wonderful waste of the raw material in Radical journals about the boys in blue who have lost places in Washington and wherever Democrats have the control of patronage. It makes no difference that Union soldiers are appointed by Democrats they are not considered quite so loyal. We have seen it tried in Allegheny county, where the Democracy made up a ticket composed mainly of soldier boys, whilst the Republican ticket presented the same old Ringsters, who never ate hard tack or ventured nearer the grim visaged front than quarter masters tents, without drawing a fear or a vote for the boys in blue. We advise our friends not to grow thin on the loyalty business.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR.

HIS VIEWS OF THE "SCHOOL QUESTION" HUMBUG—THE "FALSE ISSUE" OF THE CAUGHT THIEVES.

[N. Y. World.]

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour arrived in town Tuesday evening and is staying for a day or two at the Westmoreland Hotel on private business. A representative of the World called on him last evening and had a conversation on political matters. In answer to a question as to his opinion of the school or anti-Catholic issue, lately imported, the Governor said that, in the first place, what the Republicans called the school question is not the school question at all. Every one knows that it is brought up to excite sectarian passions; it is a mere strategic movement on a very serious question. Strategical movements in politics, said he, rarely succeed, and never when the motives are so transparent as in this case. The very fact that the movers feel that our school system is so popular with the American people proves that there is no danger of its being overthrown. Mere political strategy is very odious at this time, for the people feel that it is an attempt to turn the public attention away from the reforms which are needed to relieve the public distress. It is simply saying to American citizens, "Let us talk about something else than bad legislation and worse administration." It is very much like giving a religious tract to a starving family. If our city, State and national governments, confound the Governor, without regard to their political characters, will cut down taxation and lessen expenses they will do much to restore confidence and revive business; but every man knows this will not be done if the public mind is to be agitated by either sectional or sectarian hate.

Aside from these objections of principle, Gov. Seymour thinks that those who are striving to bring in this policy of hate, with a view of covering their transactions by clouds of passion and prejudice, have made a blunder fatal to themselves. It lost them, said he, the State of New York at the last election. In this city the labor question turned away many votes from the Democratic party; it would have swept a much larger number into the Republican ranks if its leaders had not made the sectarian issue. In the interior of the State we have nearly one thousand miles in length of canals running in all sections. The stoppage of work threw great numbers out of employment, who could get nothing to do elsewhere, and who were appealed to by their former employers to vote against the Democratic ticket on that account. These appeals would have carried them off but for the sectarian issue. A large number of German Catholics have heretofore voted the Republican ticket, and many Hebrews, an important class of our citizens. Beyond these many of the smaller denominations of Protestants were disgusted with a policy which they felt in the end would reach them.

The Republicans also lost sight of another great fact. When the Know-Nothing feeling was excited a large number of the foreigners lived in our large towns, and the great number of local officers and the frequency of local elections naturally excited, from time to time, prejudices between different nationalities. But since that time the Germans and Irish have scattered throughout the country. They have a strong desire to become the owners of farms, while it is a matter of great regret that in too many instances the Americans are inclined to leave their farms and to go into the towns and cities. This is particularly true of the young men. In all parts of this and of other States the Irish and the Germans are getting to be the owners of farms; they are hard working, saving and prosperous, and they have gained the respect of all classes of our business men, who seek their custom and are anxious for their good will. The Irish are making great efforts throughout the country to promote temperance among themselves. While the adopted citizens are thus becoming valuable members of society and important agents in promoting the business interests of the whole community, it will not be possible now to excite against them any narrow prejudices so at war with the genius of our government.

In answer to a question as to what benefit could accrue to the Republicans by making an issue of the religious question, the Governor said that the Republicans have certainly nothing to gain by it, for that class of men who like to indulge either in sectional or sectarian prejudices have always voted for their ticket. They will surely drive out from their ranks many who have heretofore acted with them, while our anxious business men, our suffering mechanics and our laborers out of employment will feel themselves insulted by such efforts to turn the public mind from the causes of their distress, and they will regard such attempts in the light of declarations that there will be no reform of the abuses in city, State or general governments. In a word, Mr. Seymour thinks that the fact of the Republicans having recourse to such desperate remedies shows the desperately low ebb of their political fortunes.

In regard to the proper action to be taken by Congress on the currency question the Governor thinks that nothing at all will be done at this time, the Senate being Republican. In the course of the coming year we shall have such developments with regard to the business of the country as will enable Congress to act more wisely at its next session. There is a pervading business distress at this time very much throughout the commercial world; agitation and confusion prevail which would more likely be made worse than better by Congressional meddling. Congress has two clear duties, to cut down expenses and lessen taxation.

As to the third term, Governor Seymour says he has given it no special thought, but as far as the Republicans are concerned it is simply a question of whether we shall have Grant or Grantism in the person of some one else.

GIVE US THE LIST.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The list of official defaulters which Senator Davis wants to get from the Treasury Department would make very interesting reading. If it has swollen to such a size that "It would cost $75,000 and require several months" work to furnish it, that is all the better reason why we should have it. The taxpayers should know what has been stolen as well as what has been spent, and the bare possibility that Senator Davis may think the list would be a good campaign document next year ought not to prevent its production.

ARMY OFFICERS DOING THE WORK OF CIVILIANS.

[N. Y. World.]

General Schurz is reported to have recently said:

"There is a law prohibiting any officer in the army from holding any civil appointment, and that if he does he shall forfeit his commission. From this it would appear very questionable whether Babcock is an officer of the army at all."

It is true that a law of 1870 forbids any army officer on the active list to "hold a civil office." Another law of 1868 declares that no army officer shall hold a diplomatic or consular "appointment." The inquiry in the case of Babcock, Porter and Dent is whether they held an "office" in the White House or a civil appointment in the diplomatic or consular service. If they did, that fact *ipso facto* expelled them from the army. But has there not been indirection used by the President? Has he not ordered them to duty near his person under their military commissions? And is such order proper and permissible? We hope the Committee on Military Affairs to be organized by Speaker Kerr will inquire and report upon the facts.

The laws of 1870 authorize the President to detail not over twenty officers to colleges or universities, as presidents, superintendents, or professors, if asked; but Babcock, Porter and Dent were not such. Another law authorizes the assignment of army and Navy officers to the Coast Survey and the Light-House Board, but that does not protect the White House detail.

But deftly hidden in an old law of 1866 is a clause that "Engineers shall not assume or be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession except by the special order of the President." Here certainly appears to be a distinction between an "office" and ordering an engineer (which Babcock is) to a special duty.

And there is a still older law of 1799 giving to the Chief of the army, and his assistants, charge of the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, which easily lets in Babcock and all the rest.

And this is not all! The law of 1871, which reorganized the District of Columbia, has a section which empowers the President to appoint four persons to be members of the Board of Public Works, "one of whom shall be a civil engineer." This is clear enough. But the next section slyly says: "Nor shall any officer of the army appointed upon said "board receive any increse of pay for such "service," which, of course, implies that army officers may be appointed.

General Schurz must re-examine his own legislation!

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

This distinguished gentleman on his way to Florida, where he intends to pass the winter, was called out at Atlanta, Georgia, where he delivered a short but eloquent speech. Among other things he said:

I am, as you are probably all aware, a sound Democrat. [Cheers.] A Democrat both by association from youth, but, more than that, I am a Democrat from principle. I believe that the principles of the Constitution of the United States, as interpreted and administered by the Democratic party of the country, furnish the best system of confederate government the world has ever seen. [Applause.] I believe that interpretation will clearly mark the line of Federal and State power, and defend the powers given to the Federal Government as well as those reserved to the States, and that in that interpretation we will also find the true solution of the currency, the labor and the tariff questions, and of every other emergency which we may find in the course of this Government.

But, though I am a Democrat, I do not intend to speak to you of party politics. The time and the occasion are not fit, and the disposition to speak of partisan points does not enter my heart. On Tuesday last I stood in my house in Cincinnati, the crowned Queen of that imperial domain given to the Union by Virginia, the Mother of States, and stimulated into growth by the memory of the sorrows of the Revolution. The next day I stood in the commercial Capital of Kentucky, also the gift of Virginia, and earliest born of the States given by her to the Union. The next day I was in the Capital City of Tennessee, the donation of North Carolina, and the next night I slept in this city, the Capital of the Empire State of the South. Everywhere in my progress, from State to State, and Capital to Capital, I found my own people, my own fellow-citizens and my own country, and the citizens of no other country since the history of recorded time has been able to say so much. In the presence of this fact and of the emotions called forth by this influence, I feel I should hush all feelings of party and party asperity, and cultivate in my own heart, and assist in cultivating in other hearts, that pure patriotism and lofty aspiration which will preserve our institutions, and by the best and purest administration of the Government raise the nation to its highest glory; and which will stamp out and banish as unclean and unholy any and every effort to introduce in their place class, sectarian and religious controversies. [Applause.]

WISE AS WELL AS WITTY.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Mr. Cox can be sensible as well as witty, and his amendment to Mr. Fort's resolution declaring the preference of the House, in its appointments to subordinate positions, for Union soldiers, wounded but not disabled in the service, is so plainly just and equitable that the unanimity with which the Republicans voted against it is a reflection upon their intelligence and common sense. The country will never forget what it owes to the Union soldier, and it does not begrudge one dollar of the pension which it bestows upon himself and his family, but in selecting public servants there can be but one consideration—personal fitness. Mr. Cox was entirely right in declaring that "as the Union of the States is restored, all citizens thereof are entitled to consideration in the appointments to office under this government." Had we earlier recognized the truth of this principle, we should have been spared a long list of government defaulters, with the sense of national shame and humiliation which they have produced.

ONE OF THE FAMILY.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Mr. Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican is very well satisfied with the action of the House in electing a Clerk. The choice didn't fall, perhaps, on the one he named, but the mere fact of a member of the Adams family getting the office is a satisfaction to him. He would have chosen Charles Francis as a matter of principle and from force of habit but Matt will do better than no Adams at all.

OH GARFIELD, GARFIELD!

[N. N. Sun.]

Garfield hated to do it, was half inclined to dodge like Blaine, feared the consequences, did disappear at the proper moment, but cooling his excited brain in the lobby, at last mustered up courage, marched back, and in a supreme effort and his name stricken off the roll of absentees and recorded against the Third Term! O Garfield, Garfield, what will Boss Grant say! Beware of the day when next you meet Babcock's friend.

PRESIDENT ANDERSON of Rochester University lectured on the "Relations of Ethics to Jurisprudence," in Cincinnati, on Monday evening. There was, he said, an ideal or scientific jurisprudence, which is jurisprudence as it should be, and practical jurisprudence, which is jurisprudence as adapted to the moral state of the society with which it had to do. The lawyer, he said, should keep in his eye this ideal jurisprudence, and make himself a minister of justice. When an advocate made himself an adviser of rings, ring-masters, or robbers, that plundered the nation, the State or, the municipality, he was a *particeps criminis*, and deserved to be punished with the principal. There were lawyers in New York City who ought to be in striped dress along with the criminals they aided. William Tweed would never have been able to accomplish the mischief he did accomplish, but for the help of able legal counsel—of men of powerful minds and great learning, who sold their souls to the devil for his fees.

JUDGE BLACK.

The Lewistown True Democrat, speaking of the mention of Judge Black's name for the Presidency, says:

His very pre-eminence of intellectual ability and purity of moral character would, in all probability, help to defeat rather than secure his nomination! Nor do we believe that Judge Black *is* a candidate. He is not the sort of man to *seek* office himself, but rather to help others into office. Nevertheless, Judge Black recognizes the *right* of the people to demand the services of any citizen at any time if needed for the public good. This has been shown upon more than one occasion, by his acceptance of responsible and onerous public trusts, when to do so involved a sacrifice both of personal comfort and pecuniary advantage. *Such* unselfish patriotism is extremely rare in these days, though it was not as rare, nor even thought remarkable, in the earlier days of the republic. Then it was quite common for the office to seek the man; how rare it is now! If in 1876—the nation's centennial year—the office shall seek the man, then that man will very likely be Jeremiah S. Black, whose towering intellect and exalted personal worth are known and honored throughout the land.

JUST SO.

[N. Y. World.]

The Babcock indictment presented by the Grand Jury exhibits two or three things for popular consideration.

Babcock and Joyce are indicted together, and Joyce is he to whom McDonald sent his jubilant telegram from Washington after the "ride"—now as famous as Sheridan's (we commend it to Nast)—with the President.

Babcock and Joyce are indicted for a conspiracy with the felon McDonald (who rode with the President, and whose transfer to Philadelphia, ordered by Douglas, the President overruled) and with some half-dozen distillers, to defraud the revenue.

The acts charged as done to further this conspiracy are laid in St. Louis, and in the month of January, 1874, and are the removal of 1,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits from distilleries in that city, without paying the tax of 70 cents on each gallon. This tax amounts to $700,000 which the nation lost in one month. Who got the money?

GETTING IT ALL AROUND.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Mackey is broke again, and official salaries are unpaid because there is no money in the "general revenue fund" wherewith to pay. The sinking fund is flush—scores up a million or more, but if Mackey pays out of that he is lampooned for unlawfully diverting the sinking fund money, and defalcation is written over the amount of sinking fund revenues not applied to the reduction of the public debt. If he doesn't pay, he is lampooned because he has a million or so deposited in banks and wants to keep it. Serves Mackey right. Upon general principles we don't know of anybody who deserves more to be lampooned, and he may just as well take a little for not paying what he hasn't got. It may not be just the thing on bed-rock justice, but he has played political tricks enough with the Treasury for several years past to make it very difficult to balance matters with the people, and a little walloping for what he can't well help won't more than average things between them.

A CHEERING SIGN.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

The House vote on subsidies is a cheering sign. Coming so shortly on the heels of Mr. Kerr's election, it may fairly be constructed as a new pledge of the majority against railroad and steamship jobs of all sorts, the Southern Pacific's, the Pacific Mail's, Postmaster-General-Jewell's, or any other. The Speaker will be fully warranted in accepting this as the deliberate judgment of the House, and constituting his Committees in accordance with it. We have expected a good deal of mischief from this House, and have not been too hopeful of good. But he would be a hard man to suit, no matter what his party predilections, who should not be pleased with the two most conspicuous acts, thus far, of the session.

BAD ON BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

[N. Y. World.]

The indictment of Holloway, Postmaster at Indianapolis and brother-in-law of Senator Morton, for complicity in the whiskey frauds, having been announced as imminent, Senator Morton proclaims his intention of declaring his unalterable hostility to the doctrine of secession. Should his brother-in-law be convicted, we dare say the Senator would go so far as to call for an amendment to the Constitution denouncing the Stamp act, and reaffirming the principles of the Declaration of Independence. If these prosecutions are kept up long enough and "ring" in brothers-in-law enough, we shall have the whole Republican party united on a platform committing it fearlessly, to the doctrine of gravitation, and to a religious faith in the precession of the equinoxes.

ALL PROVIDED FOR.

[Phila. Times.]

Colonel Mosby's somewhat noted band of ex-warriors being nearly or quite all in comfortable official berths under the Grant administration, and two ex-Confederate warriors having warmed the comfortable cushions of the Cabinet room, the Republicans of Congress have just bethought themselves that Union soldiers should be cared for to the exclusion of every other class. The Telegraph tells some plain truths on the subject which the organs might study with profit. When will the mendicant organs learn that the people not only read newspapers, but that they have a tolerable share of common sense?

FROM THE FALL OF JOYCE.

[St. Louis Times.]

From the fall of Joyce, for his transgression, to the present day, the Whiskey Ring prosecutions have never assumed such an interesting aspect as at this moment.

SONG.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

"O Mary, go and call the cattle home,
And call the cattle home,
And call the cattle home
Across the sands o'Dee!"
The western wind was wild and dark with foam,
And all alone went she.

The creeping tide came up along the sand,
And o'er and o'er the sand,
And round and round the sand,
As far as eye could see;
The blinding mist came down and hid the land:
And never home came she.

"Oh! is it weed, or fish, or floating hair—
A tress of golden hair,
Of drowned maiden's hair—
Above the nets at sea?
Was never salmon yet that shone so fair,
Among the stakes on Dee."

They rowed her in across the rolling foam,
The cruel, crawling foam,
The cruel, hungry foam,—
To her grave beside the sea;
But still the boatmen hear her call the cattle home
Across the sands o' Dee.

A BOLD SWIMMER.

Boyton's great swim down the Rhine, from Mayence to Cologne—a city admirably described as remarkable for its cathedrals and smells, both unfinished—turns out to have been a good deal of a pleasure trip. Paul started from Mayence on the 12th ult. in the presence of a vast crowd gathered to see him off, and paddled along through very rough water to Biebrich, where he had a larger audience than that at Mayence, but at Oestrich, a few miles further on, the river, under the impulse of an unusually stiff wind, had become so turbulent that he was forced to lie by for a while. Resuming his journey when the gale moderated, he was welcomed at intervals along the shore by the applause of school children assembled to see him pass, and at Neiderwalluf he was presented with a flask of cognac by the resident of one of the most charming villas, an American whose name has not been preserved. The brandy appears to have had a patriotic effect upon the noble captain, and we are told with pride how, at Geisenheim, a party of eight ladies, whom the American Consul had informed of Paul's exploits, towed out to the middle of the stream and gave him a rousing "hip, hip, hurrah!" followed by an invitation to land and dine. After being coaxed with due ceremony the captain of course assented, and was so charmed with his hosts and their champagnes that he did not set swim again until very late in the day, and at nightfall had got no further than Bingen—Mrs. Norton's fair Bingen on the Rhine. Here the captain spent the night, and after "bracing up" with a glass of Scharlachberger, he set out the following morning in good spirits, and during the day had the pleasure of receiving a blast from the horn of the warden in the Castle Rheinstein. Tarrying the second night at Boppard he dropped down the river again on the morning of the third day, bearing a garland of flowers on his flagstaff. Coblenz and Engers both received the honor of his patronage, and at Neuwied Paul dined with the burgomaster. The evening proved to be charming, with moonlight, and the voyager, smoking his pipe and singing, did not make another halt until he reached Remagen, where, at 9 o'clock, he supped with a party of gentlemen and lady residents. At midnight he was in the water once more, and striking out for Bonn, which was passed at 2 o'clock, and arriving at Surth at dawn, he went ashore and ordered breakfast. This having been dispatched, Paul plunged into the Rhine for the last time and reached Cologne at 10 o'clock, the precise time at which he had telegraphed he should arrive. His reception appears to have been of an enthusiastic character, as may well be imagined when we reflect that the adventurous fellow had swam four hundred miles in three days and sampled the wines and beers of nearly every town along his route.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY WITH RESPECT TO INDIAN LANGUAGES.

(From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.)

The following strange story, which is told by the Wichita Beacon, is in regard to a case somewhat similar to one which the Times chronicled some time ago, with the exception that the chief character was a native Swede. This Swede was walking around Fort Leavenworth one day and paid a visit to the calaboose of the post where the Cheyenne captives, who were afterward taken to Florida, were then confined. To his astonishment he found that he could understand perfectly everything they said, although it was the first time he had ever heard the Indian language spoken. He was afterward sent West, and is now acting in the capacity of a government interpreter. This is the Beacon's story.

"Andreas Eisinger, a native of Switzerland, and lately of the Sixth United States Cavalry, is now in Wichita, under orders to report to department headquarters at Leavenworth. Mr. Eisinger is a young man of about twenty-two years of age, born in Canton Thurgau, and was educated in the Grison or Canton Graubunden, which lies in the Tyrolean Alps, on the Austrian frontier. The inhabitants of this canton speak a dialect termed Romeius by the Germans, and Rome-pa-va by the natives. Eisinger speaks it readily. In the spring of 1873 he came to the United States, enlisted in the service, and was sent to Fort Dodge. In October, 1874, he was with General Miles's command, which captured a part of the Cheyenne band of Indians then on the war-path. One of the parties captured consisted of three warriors and a squaw, who, supposing that none of their captors understood their language, conversed freely with one another, laying plans to escape. Eisinger was astonished to hear the aborigines speaking a language familiar to his ears, the Rome-pa-va dialect. He reported this discovery to his commanding officer, who investigated the matter and found it to be as stated by the Swiss boy. He was discharged from the army and appointed interpreter, which position he now holds."

The identity of the tongue is not perfect, but analogous to the broken talk of the German speaking English. It is the same with the Comanche and Arapahoe dialects.

NO MORE SECRET SOCIETIES.

While the most intelligent citizens of New York are anxious to get rid of the secret society of Tammany, certain citizens of New Jersey are reported to be organizing secret anti-Roman Catholic societies in that state. Why secret? If there is anything worthy in what they advocate, their principles will suffer nothing from fair and open discussion. On the contrary, they will gain from it, because the very face of secrecy exposes their proceedings to suspicion. If the leaders of the movement mean by their opposition to Roman Catholics hostility to Roman Catholic aggressions upon the school system or any other civil institution, they will have the majority of the people with them, including many of the Roman Catholic laity, and they need not work in the dark. On the other hand, if they mean to oppose Roman Catholics, simply as Roman Catholics, they will remain in a small minority, no matter how hidden and mysterious their movements may be.

It is an insult to the intelligence of American citizens to suppose that they can be persuaded to adopt any political policy whatever by such childish devices as "signs" and "grips" and "passwords" and the whole "arcana" of similar nonsense. Let us have an end of secret societies, whether Tammany Hall or the revived Know-Nothings.

CHINESE SNUFF BOXES.

[From the Art Journal.]

The Chinese are fond of taking snuff, but not out of boxes as we do; they prefer a small porcelain vial, to the stopper of which is attached a metal extractor, such as we have for Cayenne pepper. These vials are sometimes of singular beauty. The writer had in particular, one like a scent-bottle for the hand, of a pale watery blue ground tint, on which was represented in deep blue and Indian red, a tradition of some deluge, in which the spirits of the vasty deep, each bearing on his back a crab, crayfish, tortoise, or other amphibious creature, seemed warring with the dragon and the powers of the air. The skill with which the figures and color were distributed was remarkable. It may be remembered that the Abbe Hue, quoting from an Arabic writer, mentions that a certain emperor of China, in a conversation with Ibu Vahab, ridiculed the idea of a universal deluge, and, while acknowledging his veneration for Noah (Nuh), asserted that the Chinese had never believed in any but a partial deluge. These small bottles, or vials, so various in form and ornamentation, are rarely seen in England, and, when seen, are as a rule greatly undervalued. This may arise from the little that is known of Chinese art and history in England, and also from the desire of purchasers to have conspicuous and large objects in their drawing rooms, rather than those of a higher character but more modest appearance.

THE MALLARD DUCK.

In examining some portions of the flesh of the Mallard duck, transmitted to him by Dr. Cones, Professor Leidy found abundance of parasites in the intertices of the muscles. These were oval white bodies, one or two lines long and about one-third of a line thick, which beneath the microscope, were ascertained to contain myriads of fusiform corpuscles, like minute Naviculæ, measuring about one fifteen thousandth of an inch in length. Similar bodies were first discovered in fishes by Professor J. Muller and described by him as parasites under the name of Psorosperms. They have since been repeatedly observed in fishes and usually regarded as vegetable parasites. Professor Leidy was not aware that any such organisms had been previously detected in birds. Though the Mallard is not a fish-eating bird, as a rule, the individual may have become infected by swallowing a fish affected with these organisms.

A NEW VARIETY OF QUAIL.

Mr. John Krider, the well-known gun-smith of this city, secured, for his ornithological collection, a magnificent specimen of a hybrid quail, or one mismarked by a freak of nature. The bird is male, and has a dark band half an inch in width running from the base of the lower mandible over the white patch on the throat, ending at the top of the breast; the curled pencilings on the breast are much darker and broader than on the common quail, and the colors are more brilliant in every respect. When killed by Mr. Foster of this city, from whom Mr. Krider obtained the bird, it weighed seven and one-half ounces. It seems to be a cross between our common quail and the California variety, as a number of the latter have been let out in both Maryland and Delaware. Mr. Krider has given his new quail the name Ortyx Hoopesii black-throated quail, a variety of Ortyx Virginianus. The bird will thus bear the name of Mr. Bernard Hoopes, President of the Philadelphia Sportsmen's Club.

A SURFEIT OF TRADE DOLLARS.

From the Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle, November 8.—Trade dollars are now more abundant in towns along the Comstock than coins of any other denomination. After the manner of Aaron's rod, they seemed to have swallowed all other silver coins. Nearly every man that buys a cigar, a drink or a meal, throws down a trade dollar when he comes to make payment. The shop-keepers are at times so deluged with trade dollars that they become almost wild. In order to make change they are often obliged to turn out and hunt through whole sacks of "big Carson dollars, as some call them, to find a half dollar. They often have on hand a peck of trade dollars to half a dozen fifty-cent pieces. On the last pay day the mill and mining companies paid out bushels of trade dollars. Next month they should pay out a few bushels of "halves" and "quarters" to go with the dollars.

A CURIOSITY.

T. C. Clarke, Esq., of this city, President of the Phœnixville Bridge Company, has in his possession an old relic in the shape of a Castle-Connell rod, which did duty seventy years ago on the Dee, the Liffey, and Shannon, when poachers and close seasons were unknown, and all the efforts of the day could not deplete the populous streams of Ireland. It is a ponderous implement of greenheart, full twenty feet in length, in three sections, spice jointed, and looks as though it could lift a hundred yards of line if there were only muscular power enough at the but.

A SOUTHERN CHRISTMAS EVE.

'Twas Christmas in a Southern town,
The air was soft and sweet,
And the sinking sun looked brightly down
On the gay and crowded street,
While roses and violets blooming near
Made my little girl say, "Is it Christmas here?

"At home the snow is on the ground,
The air is cold and clear,
And greens and holly are hung around,
To help the Christmas cheer.
How can St. Nicholas come in his sleigh,
If all the snow is melted away?

"What will he do with his big fur coat,
The icicles on his hair?
The tinkling bells wont sound a note,
With no Jack Frost in the air.
'Twould just be folly, O mother dear!
To hang up my stocking—no Christmas here!"

But I said, "I see the Christmas star
High in these Southern skies,
And the Christmas light is streaming far,
And shines in the people's eyes.
I'm sure St. Nick will find the way
Without Jack Frost and the reindeer sleigh."

Early my little girl went to bed,
'Twas the night night shorter seem;
And scarce had she pillowed her curly head,
Than she dreamed a beautiful dream,
And wondrous music seemed to bear
A message of joy on the balmy air.

Nearer and nearer it seemed to come,
Sweeter and sweeter it grew,
Till the Christmas light was in the room,
And the Christmas glory too;
While the angels' song rang from the sky,—
"All glory be to God on high!"

"All Glory be to God on high,
And peace, good-will on earth!"
Thus joyous rose the angels' cry,
To hail Our Savior's birth;—
And ere the radiance passed away,
The light had dawned on Christmas-day.
—E. M. S., St. Nicholas for January.

JOE AND THE LOONS.

Bonwig went, and returned in a short time, saying that he had left the dory safe, and that he had seen no game.

"Where are your old wives?" he asked. "Haven't you been down after them yet?"

"No," said Joe; "I'm watchin' them loons," pointing out to sea. "If you'll do jest what I tell ye, I guess we can git 'em. Sure ye left the dory all right?"

"Oh, yes! The tide wont reach it this hour. I don't see your loons, though," said Augustus. "Yes, I do! Half a mile off! How do you expect ever to get them?"

"I'll git down on to that ledge that runs out into the water, and hide. Then I'll holler like a loon, and purty soon you'll see 'em steerin' right in toward me. But if they come near enough to find out I ain't a loon, they'll stop. So, soon as you see 'em comin', you jest wave this 'ere handkercher on yer ramrod, so's to take their eye. I carry it 'most a purpose for loons." Joe pulled a flaming bandanna from his pocket, and showed Mr. Bonwig how to manage it. "Loons is birds," he said, "that has lots of curiosity in their dispositions, and they'll most gener'lly allus come in nigh enough to see what a wavin' red hankercher means, so's't a feller can git a shot at 'em. Only," said Joe, eying his friend's gun wistfully, "it's hard carryin' two long, heavy guns down a steep cliff, like this here; and now, if you don't care to go down and do the shootin'—for you'll be too far off up here—"

"Bless my heart!" said Augustus, looking over the precipice, "I never could get down these rocks alive, in the world! I—I—must think of my wife and children!"

"Then if you would jest lend me the loan of your gun once," said Joe.

"Why yes—certainly," said Augustus.

"Then you wont be shootin' me, ye know," grinned Joe.

Leaving his companion on the top of the cliff, he dropped over the edge of it, and, taking advantage of the loons diving, slipped down from crevice to crevice, and from shelf to shelf, until he had made his way in safety to the bottom, and concealed himself on the point of rock he had mentioned. Then he began to hallo like a loon, with his hands behind his mouth to throw his voice out to sea—uttering a wild, lonesome cry, which soon attracted the birds' attention. They ceased their diving, and presently began to swim toward him.

Bonwig now waved the handkerchief on the cliff, remaining himself unseen; and the loons, tacking and turning occasionally, and rising and falling on the swells, continued to approach the shore, even after Joe had stopped calling.

Nearer and nearer they came, until Augustus grew impatient. "Why don't he fire? Why don't the fellow fire?" he kept saying to himself. But Joe knew what he was about. Aware of the difficulty of penetrating the loons' breast-feathers with bird-shot, he wished to get them as near as possible, and close together, or their two heads in range, in order to double his chances. At last, just as one was darting by the other on the top of a wave, he fired one of Bonwig's barrels. The nearest bird immediately went over on his side, and began to flop and turn on the water in a way that showed he had got a fatal hurt. His mate was less severely wounded. She tried to dive, but could not remain beneath the surface, and a second shot dispatched her.

Then Joe climed back up the rock. "Why don't you get the old wives?" Augustus called to him. "They're tossing about in the cove there.'

"We must bring the dory around to pick up the loons, anyhow," said Joe, handing the gun over the edge of the cliff, "and we can get the old wives then."

"Why didn't you shoot sooner?" Mr. Bonwig asked.

"Don't you see?" said Joe. "If I hadn't wounded 'em both at once, soon as I fired at one, t'other'd have dove quick as wink, and most likely I shouldn't have got another shot at her. They're a terrible quick bird! They'll dodge the flash of a gun, without you're perty near 'em."

"Well, well! you have got the knack, I declare!" said Mr. Bonwig "I don't know but I shall have to give in to you, after all!"

"This is a splendid gun of yourn!" said Joe, covetously. "If I could only have this with me alluz, then I might do suthin'! But I must go for the dory now. You stay here and watch the loons, and perty soon you'll see me come rowin' around the island."

"Now, why can't I shoot like that boy?" Bonwig said to himself after Joe had gone. "In the city, he was so green everybody laughed at him. But, bless my heart! if I don't find him my superior down here! I'm afraid, if anybody deserves to be laughed at to-day, he isn't the fellow, anyway!—[St. Nicholas.

SOME country people imagine that living in a capital makes a man a capitalist.

AN ICELANDIC HOME.

The boys of Iceland must be content with very few acquaintances or playmates. The valleys which produce grass enough for the farmer's ponies, cattle and sheep, are generally scattered widely apart, divided by ridges of lava so hard and cold that only a few wild flowers succeed in growing in their cracks and hollows. Then, since the farms must be all the larger, because the grass is short and grows slowly in such a severe northern climate, the dwellings are rarely nearer than four or five miles apart; and were it not for their swift and nimble ponies, the people would see very little of each other except on Sundays, when they ride long distances to attend worship in their little wooden churches.

But of all boys in the island, not one was so lonely in his situation as Jon Sigurdson. His father lived many miles beyond that broad grassy plain which stretches from the Geysers to the sea, on the swift river Thiorva. On each side there were mountains so black and bare that they looked like gigantic piles of coal; but the valley opened to the southward as if to let the sun in, and far away, when the weather was clear, the snowy top of Mount Hecla shone against the sky. The farmer Sigurd, Jon's father, was a poor man, or he would not have settled so far away from any neighbors; for he was of a cheerful and social nature, and there were few at Kyrkedal who could vie with him in knowledge of the ancient history and literature of Iceland.

The house was built on a knoll, under a cliff which sheltered it from the violent west and northwest winds. The walls, of lava stones and turf, were low and broad; and the roofs over dwelling, storehouses and stables were covered deep with earth, upon which grew such excellent grass that the ponies were fond of climbing up the sloping corners of the wall in order to get at it. Sometimes they might be seen, cunningly balanced on the steep sides of the roof, grazing along the very ridge-poles, or looking over the end of the gable when some member of the family came out of the door, as much as to say, "Get me down if you can!" Around the buildings there was a square wall of inclosure, giving the place the appearance of a little fortress.

On one side of the knoll a hot spring bubbled up. In the morning or evening, when the air was cool, quite a little column of steam arose from it, whirling and broadening as it melted away; but the water was pure and wholesome as soon as it became cold enough for use. In front of the house, where the sun shone warmest, Sigurd had laid out a small garden. It was a great labor for him to remove the huge stones and roll them into a protecting wall, to carry good soil from the places where the mountain rills had gradually washed it down from above, and to arrange it so that frosts and cold rains should do the least harm; and the whole family thought themselves suddenly rich one summer, when they pulled their first radishes, saw the little bed of potatoes coming into blossom, and the cabbages rolling up their leaves, in order to make, at least, baby-heads before the winter came.

Within the house, all was low, and dark, and dismal. The air was very close and bad, for the stables were only separated from the dwelling-room by a narrow passage, and bunches of dry, salt fish hung on the walls. Besides, it was usually full of smoke from the fire of peat, and, after a rain, of steam from Sigurd's and Jon's heavy woolen coats. But to the boy it was a delightful, a comfortable home, for within it he found shelter, warmth, food and instruction. The room for visitors seemed to him the most splendid place in the world, because it had a wooden floor, a window with six panes of glass, a colored print of the King of Denmark, and a geranium in a pot. This was so precious a plant that Jon and his sister Gudrid hardly dared to touch its leaves. They were almost afraid to smell it, for fear of sniffing away some of its life; and Gudrid, after seeing a leaf of it laid on her dead sister's bosom, insisted that some angel, many hundred years ago, had brought the seed straight from heaven.—[From "The Story of Jon of Iceland," by Bayard Taylor, St. Nicholas for January.

TRAVELER'S TALES OF FLORIDA.

There is but one civilized spot in Florida, and that is Jacksonville.

There is but one civilized spot in Florida, and that is St. Augustine.

There is but one spot of any kind in Florida, and that is Enterprise.

Whatever else we do, we must avoid the river for dear life's sake.

Whatever else we do, we must settle on the river immediately.

Northerners cannot be out after sunset.

Northerners can be out all night if they like.

We need not carry rubbers, because when it rains in Florida the sandy soil soaks the water away.

We may leave our rubbers at home, because it never rains in Florida.

It is hotter on the river than it is by the coast.

It is just as hot on the coast as it is by the river.

The thermometer has been known to run to one hundred degrees in December.

The thermometer never rises above ninety degrees in July.

Ice sometimes forms in Florida about Christmas.

Ice never forms in Florida at any time.

There is nothing to eat in Florida.

There is as much to eat in Florida as there is at home.

You don't want anything to eat in Florida.

Carry your muslin dresses if you wish to avoid immediate dissolution.

At your peril go without your furs!

You will find it difficult to sleep, because of the barking of the dogs in which the South abounds.

Never heard a dog bark in Florida.

You may be annoyed by the sound of passing on the hard shell roads of St. Augustine.

They never shoe the horses in St. Augustine, because the roads are drifting sand.

It takes four days to go to Florida. It takes two days and three nights to go to Florida. It takes a week to go to Florida.

There is malaria in Florida in March.

There is malaria in Florida all the year round.

There is never any malaria in Florida at all.

MONEY does not give happiness, but aids towards purchasing some of it.

THE FLORIDA PIONEERS.

BY WILL WALLACE HARNEY.

Stay, love; for see! the sinking moon
Has drawn apart the braids of rain,
To look on happy fields of grain,
And grove and garden full of June—
The music that fold in monochrome
The sweet small kernel of our home.

Long vistas of clear atmospheres,
Like mirrors that repeat themselves:
Low dirges, as by ledey shelves
Of brook-falls, constant in the ears;
And palms and pools whose herons wait,
Narcissus-like, to meditate.

How changed from that black Abaddon
We looked on first, that seemed to scold
In saw palmetto vines that hold
The live-oak, like Laocoon.
But, cleft the rough, thick sharded pine,
Gives aromatic fruit of wine.

To clear away that outer bark
What work we had! what nerve-relievers
Of discontinuous chase troubled eves,
As children whistle after dirks,
When progress seemed to balk the will,
Like a blind horse in a crashing mill!

The strayed or and the balky team;
The cyclone reading through the grain;
The wood's fire, like a b[illegible]
That flowed off in a seething stream—
We've had them all since first we planned
To own a rood of sun-penned land.

Ease came, unconsciously as sleep
When slept the boy Endymion:
Like tired oxen coming on
By sheaves of wheat and herds of sheep
And falling days, as blossoms shed
Their leaves to keep the fruit instead.

You smile, and ca'l me pa'riarch,
The Southern sun has ma[illegible] the man,
And every year ha' laid a n
Since baby climb'd his N[illegible]'s ark,
And saw the p[illegible]-coat m[illegible]ows rise,
To call them pretty water l[illegible]s.

Like ours, when baby had the croup,
O God! to hear him gasp and roup,
And not a doctor in twenty miles,
And we unskilled to know or do
But ask God's help! He gave it, too

Around us ebbed and flowed the change
Of town lot, store, and mill and school,
A slow tide, fossilizing sink and pool,
Of farm land eating up the range—
Around about us, little wife,
The slow, sweet percolating life.

By that, and by the timely stitch
And not a railroad tax'd and ground
From the public purse, it a l came round
In the orange grove, and we are rich.
To think it 'twas just six years ago
We came—out of Chaudee—love, you know.

That is the epic. See! the moon,
In down, and, like a rock-set pool,
So deep and sweet, so dark and cool,
The night fills up the sills of June.
A nation's epic. Homes like ours
Are the native seed; Amer ca flowers.

THE BELLS OF LIMERICK.

The old bells that hung in the tower of the Limerick Cathedral were made by a young Italian after many years of patient toil. He was proud of his work, and when they were purchased by the prior of a neighboring convent near the lake of Como, the artist invested the profits of the sale in a pretty villa on the margin of the lake, where he could hear their Angelus music wafted from the convent cliff across the waters at morning, noon, and night. Here he intended to pass his life; but this happiness was denied him. In one of those feudal broils which, whether civil or foreign, are the undying worm in a fallen land, he suffered the loss of his all; and when the storm passed he found himself without home, family, friends, and fortune. The convent had been razed to the ground, and the *chefs-d'œuvre* of his handiwork, the tuneful chime whose music had charmed his listening ear for so many happy days of his past life, had been carried away to a foreign land. He became a wanderer. His hair grew white and his heart withered before he again found a resting-place. In all these years of bitter desolation the memory of the music of his bells never left him; he heard it in the forest and in the crowded city, on the sea and by the banks of the quiet stream in the basin of the hills; he heard it by day; and when night came, and troubled sleep, it whispered to him soothingly of peace and happiness. One day he met a mariner from over the sea, who told him a story of a wondrous chime of bells he had heard in Ireland. An intuition told the artist that they were his bells. He journeyed and voyaged thither, sick and weary, and sailed up the Shannon. The ship came to anchor in the port near Limerick; and he took passage in a small boat for the purpose of reaching the city. Before him the tall steeple of St. Mary's lifted its turreted head above the mist and smoke of the old town. He leaned back wearily, yet with a happy light beaming from his eyes. The angels were whispering to him that his bells were there. He prayed: "Oh, let them sound me a loving welcome. Just one note of greeting, O! bells! and my pilgrimage is done!"

It was a beautiful evening. The air was like that of his own Italy in the sweetest time of the year, the death of the spring. The bosom of the river was like a broad mirror, reflecting the patines of bright gold that flecked the blue sky, the towers, and the streets of the old town in its clear depths. The lights of the city danced upon the wavelets that rippled from the boat as she glided along. Suddenly the stillness was broken. From St. Mary's tower there came a shower of silver sound, filling the air with music. The boatmen rested on their oars to listen. The old Italian crossed his arms and fixed his streaming eyes upon the tower. The sound of his bells bore to his heart all the sweet memories of his buried past: home, friends, kindred, all. At last he was happy—too happy to speak, too happy to breathe. When the rowers sought to arouse him, his face was upturned to the tower, but his eyes were closed. The poor stranger had breathed his last. His own *chefs-d'œuvre* had rung his "passing-bell."—[Emily V. Battey, in Harper's Magazine for January.

SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The earliest of such societies, founded when the States were yet colonies of Britain—the American Philosophical Society for the promotion of knowledge, held in Philadelphia—was originated by Franklin and some companions as early as 1743; its first volume of Transactions was printed in 1771. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences was next established, in 1780, at Boston, and published the first volume of its Memoirs in 1785. Both these societies contributed much in their youth—as they still do—to the cultivation of the natural sciences, and various articles on animals, plants and minerals were published in their serial volumes. Before the close of the eighteenth century (1799) another society—the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences—was founded in New Haven, but after the publication of one volume languished, or was entirely inactive, till after the establishment of the Sheffield Scientific School, when it awoke to active life, and has since (1866-75) published many excellent memoirs. In 1814 there was founded in New York a society whose existence was ephemeral, but which played a notable part in American science; this association was the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York. In 1815 it published a large quarto volume of Transactions, which contained memoirs by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, Gov. DeWitt Clinton, Dr. David Hosack and others less known, but the principal article was by Dr. Mitchell, and was a monograph of the fishes of the State, illustrated by six plates, containing sixty figures. For years afterward the society was inactive, and after publishing the first part of a second volume in 1825, dissolved. The year 1814 saw also the birth of a society destined to have an extraordinary connection with the growth of science in the United States generally—the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. This body commenced the publication of a journal in May, 1817, and in the first volume, as well as in all the succeeding ones, were published some of the most important papers on the animals, plants, and minerals of the country. A very considerable portion of our most familiar species of animals was, in fact, first made known in that journal, and in the earlier volumes Say and Lesueur published their classical memoirs. In 1818 the Lyceum of Natural History in the city of New York was organized, and a new impetus was given to the cultivation in that city of the natural sciences, and Mitchill, Leconte, Cooper, DeKay and others contributed numerous articles to the pages of its Annals. Next, in 1834, the Boston Society of Natural History was established, and soon popularized in the city of its home the several subjects of its preference, which till then had received comparatively little attention. Finally were successfully established in Albany, San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Washington and other cities, active societies devoted to science in several or all of its branches, which have in each case exercised a healthy influence in their several spheres.

All the societies especially noticed have not only continued to live, but are more active than ever. Their inception coincided with the awakened activity in the several cities where they are located, and thus mark distinct epochs of progress.

Besides these local societies, two national ones, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the National Academy of Sciences, have accomplished important results. The Smithsonian Institution, established at Washington in 1846, by its policy of facilitating intercommunication between the learned societies and individuals of this and other countries, of seconding the efforts of investigators by collection of materials and publishing the results of such investigations, and in other ways, greatly increased the means for the pursuit of the natural as well as mathematical sciences. To a large extent, too, it has been intrusted by the government of the nation with a superintendence of scientific exploration, and has done much thus to direct expenditure for such purposes in a proper channel.—Professor Theo. Gill.

THE SHEKELS OF JUDAS.

The idea that the price of the treason of Judas is still extant and current in these everyday, commonplace times is at first sight utterly incongruous and incredible, perhaps a little sacrilegious. Yet it is evidently plausible. "The precious metals are indeed indestructible, as Megilp has said," soliloquized Barwood. "They do not oxidize. The most violent excesses of the elements have no effect upon them. If not still extant, where then are the treasures of the ages?

"Buried underground or in the ocean?

"What proportion of the whole has thus been disposed of?

"In the absence of statistics a definiet amount cannot be stated, but from the nature of the case it cannot be large. This form of wealth has been too highly esteemed, too jealously guarded, and too rigorously sought for when lost. In the wars and convulsions of society it has changed hands, but it could not be destroyed. Alexander and Tamerlane and Timour the Tartar and Mahomet might overrun the world, burning and destroying; and melting its more fragile riches like frost-work. But the money of the vanquished was useful to the victor for his own purposes. Rome took from Alexander, the barbarians from Rome, and modern civilization from the barbarians. The waves of time roll over and engulf all the monuments of men, all that gold and silver buy and sell, and as it were, create; but these irrepressible tokens themselves float and glitter in the foam crests upon those very billows. It cannot, then, be doubted that the instruments and accompaniments of most of the pomp and luxury, the war, treasons, and varied mercenary crimes of the world, are still acting their part in it.

"And why not with the rest the fatal money which Judas cast down before the chief priests in his remorse, going out to destroy himself?"—[From One of the Thirty Pieces: January Atlantic.

SINGULAR BOLDNESS OF A PARTRIDGE.

Willie Ackerman, a boy in the employ of Mr. George Bolster, of Flint Michigan, started from his employer's house to go to the wood lot for a load of wood. While on the way a partridge (ruffed grouse?) alighted on the wagon, rode some distance, and then flew off, but returning, alighted upon the shoulder of the boy, who then caught it. The bird at last escaped. Willie got his wood and returned for another load. Some distance from where the partridge first made his acquaintance the same bird came and again alighted on the wagon, showing not the least fear, and again on his return to the house Willie caught it. This time he took the bird home and built a cage for it. The bird ate well from the first, and on the approach of the boy would fly and endeavor to get out to him. It was found dead several mornings after. Mr. Bolster thinks its head was caught between the bars and that the bird received injuries in the night which caused its death.

IT is asserted that more geese have been shot this season in the Great South Bay, L. I., than during any season for ten years past.

VARIETIES.

A GOOD text—pretext.

IF truth inhabits a well, how about the lighted torch arrangement.

WHAT is love? We must give it up, and many people wish they had.

A WILD cat, five feet long, was killed near Titusville, a short time ago.

WE would sooner hold several "beers" than have one bier hold us.

YOU have fair chances of touching a woman's heart when you have just touched a fair salary.

DEER hunting is fine in Northern Wisconsin, and a few sportsmen are now enjoying the manly pastime.

IT is proposed to abolish telegraph poles in Chicago, and the town loafers are around trying their backs against lamppost and railings to find an exact fit.

A MAN in Erie county has just been detected in a new trick, whereby to evade the license law. He filled oysters cans with whisky and then sold them under the name of oysters to knowing ones.

A FARMER living near Fleetwood in Chester county, slept a tramp permission to sleep in his barn some time ago, and his kindness was rewarded by the tramp scaring off a grain thief during the night.

AN effective cement for fastening paper tickets to tin goods is said to consist in a solution of gum to which ammonia has been added. Glue with which a small quantity of glycerine has been mixed is another good cement.

"Poor fellow—he had a good deal in him," was the sorrowing remark of a Mississippi editor over the body of a subscriber shot in a gin-mill. The coroner's inquest subsequently verified the assertion.

THE late Duke of Modena, who was an Austrian Archduke and extremely wealthy, furnished much of the sinews of war to Don Carlos. His death and the consequent stoppage of remittances have occasioned quite a stampede in the Carlist camp.

TWO well-known gunners recently returned from a gunning excursion up the Cumberland Valley Railroad with sixty seven quail and three rabbits, the result of one fair day's shooting. They captured a covey of forty-five birds on one farm.

AN unbroken line of railway now extends from Mount Cenis to Reggis, opposite Messina, a distance of 1,830 miles. Passengers are ferried over between Scylla and Charyodis in an hour, and then proceed by rail to the southern extremity of Sicily.

SAID a Nevada lawyer concerning a man who had kicked his wife down stairs: "Gentlemen of the jury, he h'isted her! He—the brute, once, perhaps, a man—raised his foot and applied it to the form of her who, at the holy altar, he had sworn to love and cherish."

A WILD goose flew into Oregon, and its crop being opened revealed a new kind of grain. From the seed forty bushels have been raised, and the Oregon farmers are sitting on the fences with their elbows on their knees, wondering what they shall call the new kind of whisky they make from it.

A FELLOW somewhat "boozy" had seated himself by the stove in a church, and, on becoming somewhat affected by the heat, and making a disturbance, was shown to the door by the usher, when he turned around, taking a good look at the minister, and said, in a low, loud voice: "Such preachin's that's enough to make a dog sick."

A COUPLE of young men in Jersey City recently opened an office with the pretentious title of the "Mineral Mountain Fire Insurance Company," the sole assets consisting of a desk, three chairs and a stove. The Secretary of State, upon hearing of the probable fraudulent nature of the concern, ordered its seizure. The men, however, got timely notice, closed up the office and decamped.

THE following notice is conspicuously posted in the reading room of the Young Men's Christian Association in San Francisco: "Notice—Gentlemen will do well to keep an eye on their hats while in this room, as some visitors are afflicted with shortsightedness, which often results in their leaving the room with a better hat than they brought."

THE loudest complaints of scarcity of quail seem to come from those who do not know where to go, or, having found the right locality, do not know how to find the game or point their guns when found. Gunners who have visited Chesapeake or Delaware Bay have brought back lots of ducks, while big bags of quail repay the visitor to Maryland and Virginia.—[Forest and Stream.

'Tis remarkable what effect wooden toothpicks have on some people. We noticed one young man, who went out after each act at the opera house a few evenings since. His fair partner, toward the close of the entertainment, asked him what made his tongue so thick. "Mus' be ze toothpicks. P'int sharper'n sewin' 'chine needle."

A RESIDENT who reached Detroit by a noon train yesterday, after an absence of two weeks, was met at the depot by his eight-year old son, who loudly welcomed him.

"And is everybody well, Willie?" asked the father.

"The wellest kind," replied the boy.

"And nothing has happened?"

"Nothing at all. I've been good, Jennie's been good, and I never saw ma behave herself so well as she has this time.

AT the last discussion held at the Literary Union of Bangalore, Hindostan, a Brahmin pundit, who paid the society a visit, stated, while contrasting the past and the present state of civilization in India, that there is a clock in the Tinnevelly district which was constructed by natives 4000 years ago, and that it is moved by large lumps of arsenic. He further stated that it is yet keeping time, being kept in repair by the descendants of the maker.

UNDER the flooring of a house which is being pulled down in the Rue de Jardine, in Paris, for the purpose of extending the Boulevard St. Germain, some workmen recently found a paper parcel containg 100,000 francs in notes. They had doubtless been hidden there during the Reign of Terror. Unfortunately for the finders, who might have claimed half the amount, the sum was in assignats, which are, of course, worthless as a monetary medium, and as curiosities might perhaps fetch a couple

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WE believe that Grant has not yet recalled Minister Schenck.

GRANT as a Know Nothing candidate would be in his natural element.

JEWELL declines to run for Governor of Connecticut on the Radical ticket.

GRANT thinks that one man is as good as another before the law and that Babcock is a good deal better.

MOODY and Sankey tried all their powers on Grant the other day, but it was like throwing water on a duck's back.

GRANT as the Know Nothing candidate for a Third Term greatly simplifies the campaign and makes the issue very clear.

FORTY-TWO members of Congress did not vote on the Third Term resolution, but it required fortitude for the eighteen who voted in favor of it.

WHAT is the difference between Schenck and Grant? The former generally manages to get a treyfull, while the latter can only raise the deuce.

THE fact that Henderson in his uncompromising prosecution of the Ring thieves at St. Louis was working to destroy the common schools, seems to have escaped public attention. In view of this fact it is not strange that Grant should remove him.

IT is thought that Grant would get along better in the Third Term business if he would put the entire management of the scheme in the hands of Guerilla Mosby, who has more dash and daring than Haven, and better judgment also. He is sound on crooked whisky and the school question, and understands midnight raiding.

MR. MORRISON, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is one of the ablest and purest members of Congress, and although he does not pretend to be a leader in debate, he is in every way qualified to fulfill the duties of the important station assigned to him. Events will unquestionably justify the wisdom of his selection.

WE are obliged to the POST for its many and cordial attentions. It seems to think that we are more deeply interested in the Third Term than we really are. We have given the subject some attention, but more in the way of stating the drift of public opinion than anything else.—Gazette.

When the rabbit jumped from the clutches of the darkey he improvised consolation, by declaring it was nothing but a cotton-tail anyhow. We did labor under the impression that the "Oldest" was sailing in for a Third Term with the pertinacity and the motive of the boy who was bound to have the wood-chuck, as the family was out of meat. We are relieved, but not rejoiced, to know that it was not in dead earnest for Grant, only stating the drift of public opinion. Now, as it don't appear to drift worth a cent, it intimates that Barkis is willin' to stay with the drift until somebody does float by that it may fasten on with hooks of "steal."

CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY, of Kentucky, is willing to make an offering to the Democracy by accepting the distinguished position of Vice President. This is considerate on his part but betrays a slight restiveness of disposition. Since boyhood's happy hour we have heard of Cassius but never until the Greeley campaign did we hear of his leaning towards the Democracy. He has served the State and made a double trip to Russia under Lincoln, filling in a short interval at the front under a pair of glittering stars. He is now sixty-five years of age, just the age of our candidate for the Presidency, and the precise age of Buchanan when he was elected, and perhaps Cassius M. thinks Pennsylvania and Kentucky might again present the winning man. We do not mean by calling attention to his name, to depreciate his claim or impugn his fidelity to the Democracy. Kentucky must stand sponsor for that, but merely to direct attention to the fact that "no true joy Marcellus exiled feels." He must be doing something, for somebody, even if that should be for himself.

HIGHWAYS TO THE PACIFIC.

The question of highways to the Pacific ocean has become in many respects a distinctive one to the American government, and in many respects must be gauged by distinctive principles from the other leading questions of public polity. The Democratic party stands to-day as it has always stood, opposed to subsidies in behalf of private enterprise, and the laying of the public Treasury under tribute for any purpose of monopoly or the building up of private fortunes at the public expense. At the same time it is not unmindful of the true interests of the country and is not disposed to withhold government countenance in deserving quarters.

This should be properly understood in the outset of the discussions of the building of Pacific railways that must necessarily come up in some form or other during the present session of Congress. The manner in which the government aid extended to the Union and Northern Pacific roads has been abused by the recipients of government generosity, stands as a warning to Congress not to commit a similar mistake in the future. That the construction of the Union Pacific has added greatly to the material wealth of the country, and to a great extent given us the control, or a controlling influence over the commerce between the Orient and Europe, cannot be doubted, but at the same time the government has been made to suffer from unwise legislation which might have been guarded against by Congress. Hereafter, whatever may be done in the matter of building Pacific Railways, must be done upon the merits of the respective propositions, and with a view of advancing the public interests and not private fortunes, or the fostering of heartless monopolies.

In addition to the natural opposition of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box in 1874, the rival Pacific lines already completed or practically completed, unite in opposing the construction of any more lines, with or without government aid, all of which is very natural, as competition is the very last thing that a powerful railway corporation desires. It is not strange therefore that we find in Eastern journals a paper from Mr. Collis P. Huntingdon, who is practical owner of the Central Pacific, in which he ingeniously but deceitfully proposes to complete the Texas Pacific for the land grants given it by Congress. Having received a subsidy of government bonds to the amount of the cost of his line, and having been allowed to issue first mortgage bonds for about a like sum to enrich himself and his associates, and still disputing the interest of the government bonds issued to his company, he is suddenly converted to the impolicy of any government aid to Pacific railways and publicly protests against it.

This proposition looks quite plausible upon its face, but in several important and vital points Mr. Huntingden is significantly silent. If new lines in the North or South should be constructed without aid from the government, is it not about time that the monopoly line, that has for years been extorting at least double the fares and freights the Texas Pacific proposes to be bound to accept, should begin to repay the government the millions it has obtained, and for which it has not even paid full interest? And would it not be in good taste, putting it in the mildest form, for Mr. Huntingdon to reduce his fares and freights to something approximating what a new line would be glad to bargain for? And he was forgetful, also, to suggest that if one Pacific line was a wise enterprise, another line that would develop a more fruitful soil and better climate, reduce transportation one-half, and save the government alone annually nearly or quite the whole interest on its cost, might be even a more desirable thing to encourage. He could, in addition, have suggested that, if the present Pacific lines are blessings with entire freedom from government direction and control, another line, built for actucal cash cost, outside of individual speculation, withholding no revenues from the government when in debt, and protected as an open highway for all sections by the government itself, might greatly multiply the blessings to be enjoyed by the people. That Mr. Huntingdon should overlook these important suggestions is not very surprising, for when we get down to the animating purpose of his public letter, it is intended solely to defeat a rival trans-continental line, and prevent the competition that a road built legitimately for cash, under government direction, and with the government limiting its tariffs upon its trade, would furnish to the speculative monopoly that has written fraud and shame and inordinate greed over every page of its history.

But as we have already said, it is upon their merits alone that such enterprises in the future are to be judged, and whatever favors, if any, by Congress that may be granted to the Texas Pacific must be considered solely upon its merits in the light of a public question freed from all partisan and personal questions, and independent of the means hitherto used to secure government subsides. If it possesses merits, then these merits should receive proper attention, If it has none then it should be put aside as quickly as possible. In the cases of the Pacific Railways already constructed the government first gave the land for their construction to the companies, and its only security is upon its own gifts, and these companies permit the government to pay the interest upon the bonds for which it is finally liable without any compensating advantages to counterbalance this extraordinary concession.

The principle involved concerning government aid for the Texas Pacific is entirely different from that in the cases of the other Pacific Roads. It asks no land grants and it asks no subsidies. The securities in the shape of lands that it offers to the government are not government lands and never were, but are part of the public domain of Texas, of a real and not a suppositions value. The only concession it asks of the government is to guarantee the interest upon its bonds, and to secure the government against loss for this guarantee, it proposes to give a first mortgage upon all of its property and earnings. Government trustees are to first apply the earnings and revenues of the road to the payment of the interest on the bonds, and the liabilities of the government being first provided for the residue is to go over to the company itself. It is also claimed, and certainly with considerable force, that the government will annually save more than the interest on the bonds in the transportation of troops to the southwestern frontier, where they are most frequently needed, and where celerity of movements is most necessary. This, if true, is a clear gain to the government. The increase of local population along the line of the road, which passes through the most fertile region and the finest climate in the world, it is also claimed will add hundreds of millions to the national wealth, thus increasing the national revenues and enhancing the value of the government securities for the payment of the interest upon the bonds.

This is in brief the proposition of the Texas Pacific. It is the duty of Congress, in the consideration of this question, to clearly examine and determine whether there is really any merit in this proposition, and whether the government can afford to guarantee the interest upon the bonds without becoming liable to pay it out of the Treasury without recourse upon the road and the securities it offers. If this proves to be true by demonstration, there seems to be no good reason why the proposition should not be favorably considered. But if on the other hand it does not appear to be true then it should at once meet with the seal of condemnation. There is a difference between government encouragement to great public enterprises of real merit, and the subsidy of schemes that are as much personal as national in their character and which suddenly transform themselves into gigantic and irresponsible monopolies. It is the duty of Congress to find out this difference and act accordingly, bearing in mind all the time that the people will not tolerate the reckless system of subsidies and land grants that have been in vogue for the past ten or twelve years.

Here in Pittsburgh we desire the appropriation of means to improve the Ohio river, one of the great national highways of trade and travel. Unless we are able to demonstrate that there is some merit in our claims, we have no right to expect aid and Congress will most certainly enquire into the merit of our claim. So with the Texas Pacific Railway. The merit of its proposition is alone to be considered independent of all things else, and the action of Congress should be governed by the result of its enquiries in this direction.

HE KNOWS.

A greenback chap in Ohio, writing to the Cincinnati Commercial, put it in this shape:

You indorse the heavy Third Term article or Harper's "Weekly" with a commendatory editorial. Allow me to differ with you, and state my reasons for difference. Grant holds and commands the situation. He can, with what he has in his hands, compel the Republican party to split or nominate him. Will it split? I think not. He can also compel the Democratic party to split or nominate Tilden, or one of his section in the party. Will it split? I think it will.

Now, if Grant and Tilden are the nominees of the two parties, I will bet $1,000 against $100 that Grant will carry every State but two west of Pittsburgh and South of Washington. Blaine can carry more States than Grant against Tilden—if Grant is willing. But I will bet $2,000 against $100 that Pendleton against Grant can carry all the States but five in the entire Union. Can Pendleton be nominated Only by a split in the party. In p united Democratic party Tilden can prevent the nomination of Pendleton, and will do it.

Pendleton would suit us exactly, he always did, but he never will be the candidate of a split, and it is doubtful whether he could carry Ohio into a National Convention. There are too many great men down in the Buckeye State this year. Times are hard and money is scarce but we will bet one million of greenbacks that Jeremiah S. Black can be nominated and elected over Grant or any other man. He has the brains, courage and experience necessary for this crisis, the greatest in our history. He is the man to reconcile the difference between the East and West and will stand as his State does Keystone of the Arch. The quicker New York and Ohio come to this conclusion the better it will be for the Democratic party and the whole country.

DRED SCOTT.

A "School Boy" writes to know who Dred Scott was, and "all about him." His name was "Dred," the slave of a man named Scott who resided in Missouri. The master removed from Missouri to Illinois, thence to the then territory of Wisconsin, and back again to Missouri. Dred then sought to establish his liberty, on the ground that he had gained it by being carried into a free State, which worked his emancipation. In 1857 his case came before the Supreme Court of the United States and Chief Justice Taney delivering the opinion of the Court, denied him his freedom. In so doing Chief Justice Taney and the Court clearly decided against law, although keeping within the line of precedent. But even this decision is greatly misrepresented. Judge Taney is represented in saying that the negroes had "no rights which the white man was bound to respect."

This is not Judge Taney's language at all. He said that prior to and at the time of the Declaration of Independence, the negro was regarded as an inferior being, unfit to be the associate of white men, and that at that time is was considered that he had no rights that white men were bound to respect. So instead of Judge Taney declaring that the negro had no rights that the white man was bound to respect, he merely stated that that was the universal opinion at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and that the negro was not considered at all in the promulgation of the Declaration.

The point of Judge Taney's decision was that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional, and consequently the lower court had no jurisdiction of the case, which was dismissed and Bred was remanded to the custody of his master, where he remained.

GRANT'S SECRET ORDER.

The recent exposure of a secret oath-bound political order, of which President Grant seems to be the head, made through the New York Herald, a Republican journal, has created quite a sensation, and is already calling forth denials from those who are directly and by implication charged with membership. But this denial is nothing new and is to be expected from the Radical leaders. There are men now in office in this city and county, who during the days of Know Nothingism publicly denied and called God to witness that they were not members of the order, while at the same time they were officers of the Lodge. This denial was a part of the programme twenty years ago, and is a part of it to-day. The very men who are chief in its councils will not regard it as a breach of moral law to publicly make oath that they have no connection with it.

The order, as we have already said is stated to be in the hands of Grant and Blaine. E. Cowles, from Cleveland, member of the National Executive Committee, which met at the St. Nicholas Hotel last week, went to Washington last Thursday night to initiate Blaine and talk with the President. Grant will be run by the Order for a Third Term as a political necessity. Most of the men employed by the government in Postoffices and Custom Houses are believed to be members of the Order. Plenty of money has been obtained to carry out the operations. Chief Justice Dunn, of Arizona, was removed, it is alleged, by command of the American Union because he was a Catholic. It is also said Tom Murphy, of New York, was asked to resign the Collectorship, for the same reason, but of this there is good reason to doubt.

Its secret feature is its worst and is of itself sufficient to secure its condemnation in the mind of every patriotic citizen. In Europe, where liberty is denied the people, there is some excuse for secret orders to act against despotism, but in this country, where every man and every party is free to openly declare his principles and his belief, secrecy is of itself enough to condemn any political movement, as it is nothing short of a conspiracy against liberty, as secret leagues in despotic countries are combinations against despotism. Any set of political principles that are unfit to be openly discussed in this country, are unfit to be engrafted upon the public administration of the government. To test the fact whether this new political order under the leadership of Grant and Blaine, rival candidates for the Presidency, is of a secret nature, it is only necessary to give the following from the ritual of the order when it meets:

The hour of meeting having arrived the President, having taken his seat, says:

"All persons present not entitled to partake of the secret deliberations of the Order will please withdraw. The outside Sentinel will fasten the door. The officers will take their respective stations. Marshal, satisfy yourself that all present are worthy members of our Union."

The Marshal then passes around and takes up the password, and, after reporting to the President that all are correct, he proceeds to prepare the altar. The table, which stands in the center of the room, is covered with the United States flag, and on it is placed an open Bible.

The following is the oath administered to the members of the order:

To perpetuate the American Union; to oppose the power of the Church of Rome; to sustain our free, unsectarian schools; to oppose appropriation of public money for sectarian purposes; to oppose the election of Papists to political office—to all of which I pledge my life, my fortune and my sacred honor. So help me God.

The charge of the chief officer then follows, which is intended to inflame the minds of the members with religious bigotry and intolerance, which is really the animating principle of the entire organization. When the old Whig party was on the point of dissolution, it went into the Know Nothing party, and the Radical party expiring in the midst of the enormous corruptions it has fostered, follows its predecessor's foot-steps, vainly hoping to gain a new lease of power and escape punishment for the innumerable and infamous crimes committed by its leaders.

Of all the periods in our history the Centennial year is the most inopportune to launch such a party into existence, and openly invite the destruction of constitutional liberty by stirring up a religious and civil war. Grant himself predicted such a war in the near future in his Des Moines speech, and now we find him at the head of a party the object of which is to force such a war upon the country. Men of property, and those who hold the bonds of the nation should pause and consider the results of this organized assault upon the constitutional rights of a portion of our citizens. The assault must provoke resistance—it cannot avoid it—and when the faggots of such a civil war are lighted, no man's property will be safe and no man's rights will be secure. The existence of such an order involves a crime that cannot be portrayed in words, and which, if its objects are carried out, will destroy the property and political rights of every American citizen, regardless of his religious tenets, for when the fabric of our constitutional liberties goes down it involves the destruction of all. It will not even spare the conspirators, for new conspirators will rise out of the chaos of destruction to invent plagues for the old ones, until this country, instead of being the model of nations, will be transformed into the seat of the worst passions that animate the human breast.

Next year we will invite all the nations of the world to come hither to see the benificent results of self-government and constitutional liberty, wherein religious and civil tolerance are the chief corner stones of the edifice. But what a mockery if we are to see a party, under the lead of the President himself mining the foundations preparatory to the total overthrow of constitutional liberty and self-government.

We submit that a worse crime was never conceived than the one involved in this secret order under the leadership of the Radical managers, who already leprous from head to foot with fraud, corruption and robbery of the public Treasury, now seek to complete their infamous work by shattering the Constitution and destroying self-government and civil and religious liberty upon the very threshold of the second century of our national existence. We appeal to the people of the whole country to know whether they will permit this crime to be accomplished.

The Herald in commenting editorially upon the exposure of the Secret League, uses the following excellent words of warning, which we commend to every voter of the country. It says:

It is among the evils of President Grant's administration, arising from the violations of the constitution which have marked it, that we should now find ourselves in the presence of a secret association, aiming to control this country, in the interest of freedom and the Protestant religion. The fact that such a society exists under the patronage of the President is a painful event. That it does exist there can scarcely be any doubt from the disclosures we print elsewhere to-day. This exposure comes to us from good authority. We give it for what it is worth. It shows a secret oath-bound association, spread throughout many of the States, based upon opposition to the Roman church and for the defense of our liberties against the Papacy. It is the old business of Know Nothingism and Native Americanism in a new shape—the aftermath of that pernicious harvest. It comes in a more dangerous shape, because we believe the President is the only chief magistrate of this Republic who has ever willingly courted an influence like this, springing from bigotry and hatred, and seeking its purposes through intrigue and darkness. It is a fruit of the same tree which has given us Cæsarism and ostracism and fanaticism. It is among the phenomena attending those violations of the Constitution which began with the illegal appointment of a cabinet, and which thus far have ended in the dismissal of an officer of the Government for doing his duty in enforcing the law.

This secret society, so far as it is an expression of a political ambition and so far as it would foment religious hatred, is an evil of the gravest character. The only way to strike it down is for the independent press to treat it as the physicians would a cancer in the system, the general a mutiny in the army, or a ruler treason in the State. It must be rooted out and made infamous. Unless it is arrested it will permeate every vein and artery of the national frame and taint it with corruption. For there is no corruption in a free government so deadly as that which aims to control public opinion and to affect the destinies of a great people by midnight lodge meetings, by arming creed against creed, by appealing to the dark memories of the past for political cries and party platforms. In this aspect therefore, the exposure we make to-day, while an evidence of political disease, is also an admonition to wise men to unite and eradicate it. The time has long passed when political campaigns in America can be fought upon any platform of ostracism or fanaticism or of religion debased to political ambition. We commend the exposure to the careful attention of the patriotic, and trust that our people, without distinction of party, will strike down this latest attempt to control the liberties of the country by agencies which are only strong because they are dark, and are only to be feared so long as they work through secrecy, treachery and fanatcism.

MINOR NOTES.

THOMASSEN, of Bremen explosion notoriety, was a dyna-mighty bad man.

THE Third Term crowd have their Haven, but any support in Congress, it is very evident they haven't.

EX-SENATOR William A. Richardson of Illinois is dangerously ill with a stroke of paralysis, at his home in Quincy.

THE few third-term organs are unanimous in denouncing the anti-third-term resolution of the House as a "piece of impertinent intermeddling."

THE Arcadian translates the President's message into abominable verse, and a constitutional amendment should be immediately adopted, in order that the culprit may be punished.

DR. LINDERMAN thinks that Indianopolis may do for coining small change, but St. Louis is the place for manufacturing big money, and he has given the question a great deal of thought.

THE election of ex-Indian Commissioner Smith to the Presidency of Howard University has excited universal amazement. The general opinion seems to be fairly expressed by the Philadelphia Inquirer: "As President of the Howard University, Mr. Smith enters upon a new field of labor in which we wish him success—but it does seem rather hard upon the University.

THERE has been a strong attempt, in certain quarters, to persuade the people to believe that the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee would not raise the price of those necessary articles of consumption. But arguments that are founded on the past must give way to the facts of the present. Since the recommendation of the President, the tea market has been strong and coffee has advanced. It is true the coffee crop is not a heavy one, but the advancing tendency of the market is caused to a considerable extent by uncertainty concerning the tax. If the duty should be restored, speculators would discount its effect by forestalling the market, and prices would be much higher than the people would like to pay. It is the duty of the government to decrease its expenditure, rather than to increase its income by taxation.

IN the course of a clumsy eulogy upon Mr. Holt, the Tribune says:

Postmaster-General in 1859, and Secretary of War in 1860, he and Stanton fairly divide between them the honors of saving the Buchanan Administration from giving more active aid than it did to secession.

Mr. Holt and Mr. Stanton both rendered in their time great and splendid services to the country, but to this particular service neither of them ever laid any claim whatever. They do not divide it "fairly" or otherwise. They were both true and honest, and satisfactorily discharged the duties which fell to their lot at the time in question, but they were neither of them bold or zealous. The honor which the Tribune would parcel out between the two, belongs to Judge Black alone, and is not divided with anybody. The old fables about the closing days of Buchanan's Administration are out of date, and are never repeated by any person above the grade of Tupper Holland. The Sun published last year a clear and circumstantial narrative of those events, to which the young editor might have referred if he wished to know anything of the subject he was writing about.

Judge Black's "Memorandum for the President" on the correspondence with the South Carolina Commissioners; his letter to the President on the situation in Charleston harbor; his threatened resignation; his suppression of Thompson's dispatch, are the leading facts of the history of that struggle inside the Administration.—N. Y. Sun.

[St. Louis Times.]

ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT.

BY CARL BRENT.

Now glory to the whisky ring, that no defeat can daunt?
Another to our sovereign liege, Ulysses Simpson Grant!
Now let the mash tub swell again, and start the crooked still,
For every ringster's pocket now shall surely have its fill!
And Jefferson, O Jefferson! sad city of the slaves!
Let loose our chiefs and heroes, who pine in living graves.
For never more will men of ours be caught within thy toils,
And never more will ruthless hands from ringsters wrest the spoils.
Hurrah! hurrah! the mash tub's fumes have stifled honest cant!
Hurrah! hurrah! for whisky, and the hard old head of Grant.

Oh, how our hearts were beating, one little month ago,
When Justice drew her sharpened sword, prepared to work our woe;
When Bristow's juries rode us down, the petit and the grand,
And on our fated heads were heaped the curses of the land;
And, as we looked on them, we thought of Joyce's prison wall,
And our McDonald closely caged within the county jail.
Ah! then we cried to Washington, as mercy seemed so scant,
And saw, behind a strong cigar, the hard old head of Grant.

Our general comes to marshal us; his guns are charged with grape;
He winks as mildly he remarks: "None guilty shall escape!"
He looked upon his comrades, and a tear was in his eye;
He looked upon the lawyers, and his glance was stern and high.
Right graciously he smiled on us, and lit a fresh cigar,
And sent an eagle glance along the serried ranks of war.
"And if my secretary fall, as fall full well he may—
For never saw I promise yet, of such a fearful fray—
Press where ye see my good cigar, beneath my nose aslant,
And be your shield and bulwark now the hard old head of Grant."

Hurrah! the court is meeting. Behold the mingled mass
Of jurors and of witnesses, and all that hireling class.
Megrue is swearing hard and fast, and who can swear like he?
With all the false distillers, so guilty, yet so free,
Now by the cash ye love to hide, ye gentlemen of law,
Strive for the crooked whisky men, and snatch at every straw
Then Broadhead did his level best, and Dyer was strong and bold,
And many a damning fact before the cruel court was told.
But all in vain might justice then her blood-red banner flaunt,
For through the thickest carnage burst the hard old head of Grant?

Now we're in luck; the day is ours; Bristow hath turned and fled;
Broadhead hath cried for quarter, and Dyer lost his head.
The judge will soon be lying by the side of Henderson;
The juries, too, have vanished, their labor scarce begun.
And then we thought on Joyce, and on our McDonald, too,
And from the prison brought them forth to form the ring anew.
With Avery and Babcock and a host of other men,
And whisky flowed like water, when we freed them from the Pen.
Oh, was there ever such a friend, when friends are scared and scant,
As the owner of that hard old head, Ulysses Simpson Grant?

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

COMMENTS ON MR. BLAINE'S LETTER

[From the Beaver Argus and Radical.]

The reader's attention is directed to the letter of Speaker Blaine on the school question, published in another column [The letter referred to was published in the Dispatch of Dec. 14—Ed.] The letter is worthy of the writer, and its publication will greatly increase his popularity. The remedy proposed—that of an amendment to the National Constitution—is practical, and if adopted will settle the question and take it out of politics forever. It is evident from the manner in which the suggestion is received that there would be little opposition to such an amendment. The enemies of our common school system could not defeat the amendment now if they would, and for that reason would not be likely to make the effort. We confess to some little surprise at the great alarm manifested by some writers concerning the safety of our common schools, because to us there really seems to be no immediate danger. It must be remembered that many States of the Union have already incorporated into their organic law a provision identical with the one proposed by Speaker Blaine for the National Constitution. The Constitution adopted in Pennsylvania two years since contains the following section, being second section of article tenth: "No money raised for the support of the public schools of the Commonwealth shall be appropriated to or used for the support of any sectarian school.

Now, so long as this section remains a part of the organic law of Pennsylvania, public schools are absolutely protected from the assaults of Catholic priests, or of priests of any church hostile to the public schools. In this connection it is but just to say that there were Catholics in the Convention which formed this Constitution who voted for the adoption of this section in the Convention, the four-fifths of the Catholics of the State voted for the adoption of the Constitution. Our readers will remember how earnestly two of the leading daily newspapers in Pittsburgh, both controlled by Catholics, labored for the adoption of the new Constitution. It is not necessary to give other instances, because they will readily occur to all. It is evident from this that there is no attack intended upon our common school system in Pennsylvania by that church at this time, at least, and it is safe to presume, that having voted to incorporate this amendment into the Constitution of Pennsylvania, Catholics would not oppose a similar amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The discussion of this question having been forced upon the people, it is right that it should be disposed of finally and forever, and we know of no better way than the one proposed by Mr. Blaine. The people are sensitive on the subject, and very properly so, and for this reason we trust the amendment will be proposed and adopted at as early a day as possible. Then it would no longer be a disturbing element in politics or in society in any State or Territory of the Union, and of all questions it is most to be avoided by those who care for the peace and welfare of the people. There is little or no occasion for the discussion of the question at this time, and now that the heat of political excitement has passed, we have little doubt that the judgment of dispassionate candid men is that there was nothing in the passage of the Geghan bill in Ohio that warranted the inference that an attack was premeditated upon the common schools of that or any other State by the Catholic Church. The bill in itself was essentially right, and its substance was adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the last session without a dissenting voice. We refer now to an act making an appropriation to the Western House of Refuge which contains the following proviso: "And provided further, that ministers of any religious belief may visit the inmates at any time whether sick or well, and to give them private religious instruction without the presence or interference of any officer of the institution."

This proviso was inserted at the request of the board of managers of the institution, all whom are Protestants, we believe, and most if not all Republicans. The board of managers is composed of such gentlemen as W. S. Shallenburger, Esq., of Beaver county, and that is all the recommendation our readers would ask. The intention of the proviso was to secure to Catholic inmates the right to receive visits from priests or ministers of their faith. This is just what the Geghan bill was, in substance, and there is not an intelligent man in the land who understands and believes in the principles of the Federal Constitution who would not vote to give the members or adherents of every religious sect or denomination confined in our public institutions the right to receive sgiritual consolation from ministers of their own church. It was not the bill that was complained of so much as the influence used to secure its passage. If priests resorted to threats and secured by intimidation, what otherwise, though right, would have been denied, then they were censurable, yet this course was natural, and we have known ministers of other denominations, do the very same thing under like circumstances. It is always right to state the truth, to deal fairly with our opponents, to concede equal rights to all, and having done this we are then in proper position for defense or warfare as the case may demand.

If there would be no opposition to such an amendment as that proposed, then there is no necessity for the abuse of any body or of any church. If we can get all we desire in a quiet, peaceful manner, why get excited, quarrel with our neighbors, call hard names, and implant seeds of bitterness to grow and ripen, perhaps generations. It was Mr. Blain's object evidently to avoid such an unnecessary and unseemly strife, and hence he has pointed out the way it can be done and to enforce his suggestions has been the purpose of this article. Those who have the cause of the schools and of their country at heart will approve of the mode of settlement proposed, and only those who are agitating this question for selfish or political purposes, will hesitate or condemn. If there are such (and we sincerely hope there are none,) they are unworthy of the privileges they enjoy.

WHAT BABCOCK IS CHARGED WITH.

[New York Sun.]

Do the people realize the heinousness of the crime charged against Orville E. Babcock? This man, the military secretary and bosom friend of the President of the United States, is under indictment for conspiring with men, since convicted as thieves, to rob the people of the United States. It is charged against him, that from the White House itself he engineered a gigantic system of public plunder, and devised methods to enable the corrupt officials, associated with him in the conspiracy, to use their places of trust for purpose of robbery. Never in the history of the country has a person so near to the President, and so actively sustained by him in all his undertakings, been tainted with so infamous a charge.

AN INTERESTING TRIO.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Gen. McDonald, the convicted whisky Ringster in jail at St. Louis, occupies a luxuriously furnished apartment, and is treated with the greatest deference by his keepers. Yet, as even this kind of imprisonment must be unpleasant for him in some respects, he might take it into his head to follow the example of Boss Tweed, if his confidence in Executive clemency was not so well founded. Gen. McDonald is a man of resources who has been an intimate personal friend of Gen. Grant for twenty years and who has also enjoyed the pleasure of close familiarity with Gen. Babcock. Gens. McDonald, Grant and Babcock are three fraternizing Generals upon whom an eye should be kept in these times.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Senator Ferry President of Senate Until January 7.

Presentation of Credentials of R. H. Marr.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. Referred.

MONONGAHELA RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill making an appropriation of $150,000 to continue the improvement of the Monongahela river in the States of West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Referred.

NAVAL MATTERS

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the Navy and promote the maritime interests of the United States. Ordered to be printed and lie upon the table.

The bill proposes a system of bounties on ship building as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury is to offer a bounty of not more than eight dollars per ton to be paid each year for a period of five years for the construction in the United States of iron steamships of not less than 10,000 tons each, nor exceeding 500,000 tons in the aggregate, not more than 100,000 to be authorized in any one year; said ships to be engaged exclusively in the foreign trade. Proposals are to be received and preference given the first year for 50,000 tonnage on the Atlantic coast, 25,000 upon the great lakes and Mississippi river, and 25,000 on the Pacific coast. Vessels are to be constructed on models approved by the Navy Department, and the Government is is to have the right to purchase or employ them upon appraisement of disinterested commission. The bill also provides for the payment of bounties on vessels hereafter launched as follows: Six dollars per ton for sailing vessels of 400 tons and upwards employed in the foreign trade and between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and four dollars per ton for sailing vessels of not less than 200 tons burden authorized to engage not more than three months per year in the coasting trade; provided, that if vessels of the two last named descriptions are afterwards enrolled for the coasting trade, bounties shall be refunded to the Government, less ten per cent. per year. A bounty of four dollars per ton for a period of five years is provided for vessels employed in the cod or mackerel fishery not more than four months each year; all vessels employed in the foreign trade or fisheries may purchase supplies in bond without the payment of duty. The bill finally provides that vessels hereafter built by the Navy Department for open sea service shall not exceed 10,000 tons each.

ECONOMIZING IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported back the resolution to print extra copies of the President's message and moved that its further consideration be indefinitely postponed. So ordered.

In making the report Mr. Anthony said it had been customary to present extra copies heretofore, but the message had already been sent by telegraph and published all over the country, and he saw no use to print extra copies now.

NATIONAL AND STATE RIGHTS.

Mr. McDONALD gave notice that he would, at the proper time, offer resolutions and move their adoption as a substitute for those recently submitted by his colleague (Morton), in regard to national and state rights.

Mr. McDONALD—I desire to introduce them hereafter.

NAME OF STEAMER CHANGED.

Mr. BOGY called up the House bill to change the name of the steamer Tom. Jasper, of St. Louis. Passed.

NEW POST ROAD.

Mr. McCREERY called up the House bill to declare the road leading from Concordia to Mooleyville, Kentucky, a post road. Passed.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. HITCHCOCK presented a memorial of the members of the bar of the State of Nebraska, praying the passage of a law authorizing the holding of one or more terms per year of United States and District courts at Lincoln in that State. Referred.

REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

Mr. DENNIS introduced a bill for the settlement of claims of officers of the Revolutionary war. It provides that officers of the Army of the Revolution who were entitled to half-pay for life under resolutions of Congress October 3d and 21st, 1780, January 7th and March 8th and December 31st, 1781, and March 8th, 1875, shall be entitled to receive the same although such officer may have received in lieu thereof, by certificates or otherwise, the commutation of full pay for five years under the resolution of March 2d, 1781. The bill also provides that the benefit of the resolution of the 24th of August, 1780, shall be extended to widows and lineal descendants of all officers embraced therein who died in the service at any period during the war of the revolution. It also authorizes the accounting officers of the Treasury to adjudicate all such claims and provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, issue stock of the United States for such claims of said stock to be redeemed twenty years from date and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum. It also pledges the faith of the United States for the payment of interest and the redemption of the principal of the stock which may be issued under the act. Referred.

OSAGE INDIAN AGENCY.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to a resolution of the Senate of December 18, transmitting various papers connected with the investigation into the affairs of the Osage Indian Agency. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

CREDENTIALS OF HON. R. H. MARR PRESENTED.

Mr. BAYARD presented the credentials of Robert H. Marr, signed by John McEnery as Governor of Louisiana, appointing him United States Senator from Louisiana, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of William L. McMillan. Laid upon the table.

THE SENATE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he desired to state, before offering a resolution which he proposed, that in regard to the resolution offered by him last Friday, touching the President of the Senate, there had been some discussion, and upon further conference with the Senator, he thought there should be no question of doubt as to who is President of the Senate, between this date and the day of meeting of Congress after the holiday recess, he, therefore, offered the following:

Resolved, That Thomas W. Ferry, Senator from Michigan, be President of the Senate until January 7th, 1876, and until a fresh appointment shall be made.

The Chair (Mr. Anthony) announced that the question was upon the passage of the resolution.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he did not desire to interpose any objection to this resolution, but it seemed to him that it involved questions already before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The resolution assumed that the Senate had not a President, and he merely wished to call the attention of the Senator from Vermont to that fact.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had drawn the resolution so as not to assume that fact. The resolution did not declare whether or not Ferry was President. It merely declared he should be. If Mr. Ferry is not the President of the Senate, then he will be until the time named in the passage of this resolution.

Mr. Bayard offered a substitute declaring A. G. Thurman President of the Senate until July 7th, 1876, or until a fresh appointment shall be made, and upon this demanded the yeas and nays. The substitute was rejected—yeas 21, nays 24, a strict party vote. Messrs. Allison, Paddock, Wadleigh, Crogin, and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who would have voted against the substitute, were paired with Messrs. Merriman, Ransom, Kelley, Norwood and Stevenson, who would have voted for it.

The original resolution submitted by Mr. Edmunds was then adopted.

Mr. Ferry then took the chair and said: Senators, I desire to thank you for your further courtesy and confidence.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

Mr. MORRILL submitted a resolution that the Committees on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting by bill or otherwise, some measure to increase the efficiency of the service of steamboat inspectors. He said if accounts in the newspapers of the loss of life on the Pacific coast were true, something should be done to improve the service. The resolution was agreed to.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

THE CHAIR laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being a resolution of Mr. Morton to authorize the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the election in Mississippi.

Mr EATON said he would be glad to have further discussion of the resolution go over until after the holiday recess.

Mr. Morton said he desired to state that by voting for the resolution he had not committed himself to any evasion, but voted for it merely as a matter of precaution. Mr. Morton said he had been advised that there would be further debate upon it. He would be glad to have it disposed of to-day, but as a number of the senators were absent he would not press it to a vote, as he was not satisfied that a quorum would be present later in the day, he therefore made no objection to the resolution going over.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned until Wednesday, January 5.

THE HOUSE.

There was a much larger attendance of members to-day than expected, owing to the holiday adjournment being fixed for to-day, and that the only business is listening to announcements from the Speaker.

The journal of Friday last having been read, and some Executive communications being laid before the House, the Speaker announced the standing committees, as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ELECTIONS.

J. T. HARRIS, (Va.) Chairman.

Thompson, Chas. P., Miss. | Hoar, Geo. F., Mass.
Blackburn, Jos. C. S., Ky. | Wells, C. Wiley, Miss.
Beebe, Geo. M., N. Y. | Baker, Wm. H., N. Y.
House, John F., Ill. | Brown Wm. R., Ks.
DeBolt, Rezin A., Mo. | Poppleton, Earley F., Ohio.

WAYS AND MEANS.

WM. R. MORRISON, (Ills.) Chairman.

Wood, Fernando, N. Y. | Tucker, John R., Va.
Hancock, John, Texas. | Blaine, James G., Me.
Thomas, Philip F., Md. | Kelley, Wm. D., Pa.
Hill, Benj. H., Ga. | Hartzell, James A., Ohio.
Chapin, Chester W., Mass. | Burchard, H. C., Ills.

APPROPRIATIONS.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL (Pa.) Chairman.

Holman, Wm. S., Ind. | Singleton, Otho. R., Miss.
Wells, Jesse M., Mo. | Wheeler, Wm. A., N. Y.
Atkins, John D. C., Tenn. | Hale, Eugene, Me.
Hamilton, Robert, N. J. | Foster, Charles, Ohio.
Blount, James H., Ga. | Waldron, Henry, Mich.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

SAMUEL S. COX (N. Y.) Chairman.

Payne, Henry B., Ohio | Wilber, Scott, Ills.
Goode, John, Jr., Va. | Townsend, Wash., Pa.
Gibson, Randall L., La. | Kasson, John A., Ia.
Hubbell, Wm. S., Ind. | Eames, Rep. T., R. I.
Burchard, Smaul D., Wis. | Hubbell, Joy A., Mich.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

L. Q. C. LAMAR (Miss.) Chairman.

Atkins, John D. C., Tenn. | Phillips, John F., Mo.
Luttrell, John K., Cal. | Garfield, James A., Ohio.
Goodin, Jno. R., Ks. | Kasson, John, A., Iowa.
Lynde, Wm. P., Wis. | Platte, Thos. C., N. Y.
Throckmorton, J. W., Tx. | O'Neill, Charles, Pa.
Thomas, Phillip F., Md. | Blair, Henry W., N. H.

JUDICIARY.

J. PROCTOR KNOTT (Ky.,) Chairman.

Hunton, Eppa, Va. | Ashe, Thos. S., N. C.
Lynde, Wm. P., Wis. | Lord, Scott, N. Y.
Hurd, Frank H., Ohio. | Canfield, Bernard, Ill.
McCrary, Geo. W., Ia. | Lawrence, Wm., Ohio.
Frye, Wm. P., Me. | Starkweather, H. H., Conn.

PUBLIC LANDS,

MILTON SAYLOR, (Ohio,) Chairman.

Goodin, Jno. R., Ks. | Fuller, Benoni, Ind.
McFarland, Wm., Tenn. | Walling, Ansel T., O.
Gause, Lucien C., Ark. | Lane, Lafayette, Oregon.
Hathorn, Isaac H., N. Y. | McDill, Jas. W., Ia.
Morey, Frank, La. | Crounse, Lorenzo, Neb.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THOS. SWANN, (Md.,) Chairman.

Faulkner, Chas. J., W. Va. | Banks, N. P., Mass.
Eastman, Ira H., Ct. | Ely, Smith, Jr., N. Y.
Hamilton, Andrew H, Ind. | Springer, Wm. M., Ill.
Forney, Wm. H., Ala. | Scofield, Jas., Ohi
Williams, Chas. G., Wis. | Packer, John B., Pa.

CLAIMS.

JOHN M. BRIGHT, (Tenn.,) Chairman.

Neal, Lawrence, T., O. | Brown, John Y., Ky.
Robbins, Wm. M., N. C. | Tarbox, John K., Mass.
Lochrane, Alex D., Pa. | Phillips, John F., Mo.
Pratt, Henry O., Ia. | Bass, Lyman K., N. Y.
Bradley, Nathan B., Mich. | Cason, Thos. J., Ind.

WAR CLAIMS.

JOHN E. EDEN, (Ills.) Chairman.

Milliken, Chas. W., Ky. | Warren, Wm. W., Mass.
Cabell, Geo. C., Va. | Ellis, E. John, La.
New, Jeptha D., Ind. | Caldwell, John H., Ala.
Conger, Omar D., Mich., | Smith, A. A., Pa.
Wilson, James, Ia. | Hoskins, Geo. G., N. Y.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

JOHN D. WHITE, (Ky.,) Chairman.

Hones, John F., Tenn. | Lewis, Burwell B., Ala.
Mills, Roger, Tex. | Monroe, Frank, N. H.
Williams, James, Del. | Robbins, John, Pa.
Burleigh, John H., Me. | Harris, Benj. W., Mass.
Hays, Chas., Ala. | Danford, Lorenzo, O.

REVISION OF LAWS.

MILTON J. DURHAM (Ky.) Chairman.

Southard, Milton I., Ohio. | Sparks, Wm. A., Ills.
Bell, Samuel N., N. H. | Crapo, Wm. W., Mass.
Metcalf, Henry B., N. Y. | Denison, Dudley C., Vt.
Tesse, Fred. H., N. J. | Oliver Addison, Iowa.
Douglass Beverly B., Va. | Robinson Milton S., Ind.

EDUCATION AND LABOR.

GILBERT C. WALKER (Va.) Chairman.

Lamas L. Q. C., Miss. | Springer Wm. M., Ills.
Cutter A. W., N. H. | Hoar George F., Mass.
Stenger Wm. S., Pa. | Magoon Henry S., Wis.
Faulkner Chas. J., W. Va. | White Joun D., Ky.
Clark John B., Jr., Mo. | Nash Chas. E., La.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

AYLETT H. BUCKNER (Mo.) Chairman.

Neal, Lawrence T., Ohio. | McCrary, Geo W, Iowa.
Phelps, James, Conn. | Willard Geo, Mich.
Cate Geo W, Wis. | Hendel Geo W, Vt.
Hartridge Julian, Ga. | Phillips Wm A, Ks.
Henkle Eli J., Md. | Stevenson Adlai E, Ill.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

HENRY B. BANNING, (Ohio,) Chairman.

Glover, John M., Mo. | MacDougall, C. D., N. Y.
Williams, Alpheus S., Mich. | Thornburgh, J. M., Tenn.
Frye, Wm. P., Me. | Hurlbut, Stephen A., Ills.
Cook, Phillip, Ga. | Strait, Horace B., Minn.
Reilly, John, Pa. | Hardenbergh, A. A., N. J.

COMMERCE.

F. HEREFORD, (W. Va.,) Chairman.

Ward, Elijah, N. Y. | Felton, Wm H, Ga.
Durand, Geo H., Mich. | Hunter, Morton C., Ind.
Reagan, John H., Texas. | Ross, Sobieski, Pa.
Piper, Wm A., Cal. | Dunnell, Mark H., Minn.
Kerr, Michael C., Ind. | Pierce, Henry L., Mass.

POSTOFFICE AND POSTROADS.

J. B. CLARKE, JR., (Mo.,) Chairman.

Waddell, Alfred M., N. C. | Cannon, Jos G, Ills.
Luttrell, Joon K, Cal. | Miller, Samuel F., N. Y.
Ainsworth, Lucien L, Ia. | Stowell, Wm H H, Va.
Walker, Chas C B, N. Y. | Wallace, Alex S, S. C.
McMahon, John A, Ohio. | Simmons, Wm F, Ark.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

WM. S. HOLMAN, (Ind.,) Chairman.

Wells Krastus, Mo | Harrison Carter H, Ills
Hewitt Abram S, N Y | Walsh Wm, Md
Young H Cassey, Tenn | Williams A S, Mich
Woodworth L L, Ohio | Plaisted Harris M, Me
Kimball A M, Wis

PATENTS.

ROBERT B. VANCE, (N. C.,) Chairman.

Bagley J H, Jr, N Y | Douglass Beverly B, Va
Maynard Geo M, Conn | Harrizell Wm, Ills.
Clark John B, Ky | Smith Wm E, Ga
Conger, Omar D, Mich | Dobbins Saml A, N J
Sampson E S, Ia | Hoge S L, Ia

INVALID PENSIONS

GEO A JENKS, (Pa) Chairman

Bagly Jno O, Ill | Wilson Reul, W Va
Bliss A M, N Y | Hewitt G W, Ala
Rice Americus V, O | Yeates Jesse J, N C
Reed Jeremiah M, Wis | Stanneson C H, N J
Parsons Wm J, Fla | Bailey John H, O

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

MORTON C. HUNTER (Ind) Chairman.

Bland Richard P, Mo. | Townsend M I, N Y.
Phelps James, Conn. | Dobbins S A, N J.
Clark John B, Ky. | Henderson T J, Ills.
Hurd Frank H, Ohio. | Williams Andrew, N
Davis Jos J, N C. | Schumaker J C, N Y.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ALFRED M. SCALES (N C) Chairman.

Wilshire W W, Ark. | Lane LaFayette, Oregon.
Boone Andrew R, Ala. | Seelye J H, Mass.
Sparks W A J, Ills. | Page H F, Cal.
Hooker Chas E, Miss. | Van Voorhees N H, Ohio.
Morgan Chas H, Mo. | Tuits J Q, Iowa.

Weights and Measures—Messrs. Stephens, of Georgia, O'Brien, Potter, Sayler and Parsons, of New York, Maist, Wisconsin, Chittenden and Seelry.

Territories—Messrs. Southard, Caldwell, Mutschler, Franklin, Mead, Culbertson, Wiggenton, Fort, Mackey, Freeman and Bagley, of New York, and Patterson.

Agriculture—Messrs. Caldwell and Harris, of Georgia, Maist, Davis, Rea, Goldin, Anderson, and Smith, of Pennsylvania, Rask, VanVoorheis and Smalls.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Bland, Turney, Durham, Potter, Odell, Gibson, Campbell, Evans, Woodburn, Caswell and Lynch.

Private Lands and Claims — Messrs Gunter, Buckner, Parsons, Powell, Candler, Levy, Ainsworth, Ketcham, Joyce, Cannon and Lapham.

Public Expenditures—Messrs Milliken, Hatcher, Perry, Cowan, Dibrell, James, Reilly, Campbell, of Illinois, Whiting, Norton, Wood of Pennsylvania, and Harrison.

Railways and Canals—Messrs Jones of Kentucky, Stone, Savage, Meade, Schleler, Mackey, of Pennsylvania, Louders, Davy, Henderson, Frost and Hoge.

Accounts—Messrs Williams, of Indiana, Roberts, Powell, Hoskin and Foot.

Expenditures in War Department—Messrs Clymer, Robbins, of North Carolina, Blackburn, Bass and Danford.

Expenditures in Postoffice Department—Messrs Stone, Beagan, Walker of New York, Stowell and Adams.

Mississippi Levees — Messrs Hatcher, Walshire, Money, Roberts, Young, Sheekley, Durrell, Whiting, Morey and Wallace, Pennsylvania.

Reform in Civil Service—Messrs Whitehouse, Brown, Kentucky, Throckmorton, Payne, Collins, Debold, Cutler, Hurlbut, Harris, Massachusetts, Foster and Leavenworth.

Manufactures—Messrs. Stone, Dibbrel, Ross of New Jersey, Williams of Alabama, Hopkins, Money, Buchard, Farwell, Bolton, R. D. Williams of New Jersey, Hynam.

Militia—Messrs. Cowan, Hereford, Bell, Seales, Candler, Walsh, Tarbox, Ross of Pennsylvania, Darrell. Crouse, King.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Metcalfe, Wilson of West Virginia, Bagley, Pratt, Townsend of New York.

Expenditures in Navy Department—Messrs. Beebe, Mills, Sheakley, Burleigh, Baker of New York,

Expenditures in State Department—Messrs. Springer, Thompson, Caldwell, Wallace and Leavenworth.

Expenditures in Treasury Department—Messrs. Ely, Bright, Hartzell, Williams, of Mich., and Plaisted.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Messrs. Mutchler, Boone, Anderson, Woodworth and Tufts.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Messrs. Caulfield, Candler, House, Starkweather and Joyce.

Mileage — Messrs. Egbert, Bradford, Odell, Caswell and Walls.

Printing — Messrs. Vance, of Ohio, Singleton and Ballou.

Committee on Rules—The Speaker, Messrs Randall, Cox, Blaine and Banks.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Harris, of Georgia, Hamilton, of Indiana, and Darrall.

Library—Messrs. Clymer, Waddell and Monroe.

Secret Committee on Centennial Celebration—Messrs. Hopkins, Hancock, Barnum, Banks, Harrison, O'Brien and Williams of North Carolina, Hardenburgh, Kelley, Blaine, Lawrence and Baker of New York, Rainey.

Immediately after the announcement of the committees the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 5.

INTERCHANGE OF OPINIONS ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEES.

After the House of Representatives adjourned, immediately after the announcement of the committees, there was quite a general interchange of opinions among the members in regard to the selections. Those who had been well provided for commended the Speaker's judgment or said nothing, but the prevalent expression was one of dissatisfaction. The Speaker's friends account for this by the paucity of prizes and preponderating number of competitors for them. On the other hand, there are many among the Democratic members who severely criticize the selections for a considerable number of prominent positions as unsuitable or as unfair to Congressmen of extended service who have been passed over in the selection of chairmanships and important committee places to make room for new men without legislative experience.

Of forty-seven chairmanships (exclusive of Committee on Rules) of which the speaker is ex-Officio Chairman) twenty-four are given to Western members, ten to Southern and thirteen to middle and Eastern states. Of the latter thirteen, six are of underate importance, being Committees on expenditures in various Executive departments &c. Of chairmanships given to Western members, four are of the same description. Four or five of the Southern chairmanships are also unimportant. The West, therefore, holds the first place in the number of chairmanships.

Of the first and second class committees, out of a total of forty-seven, Ohio and Missouri have each five chairmanships; Illinois, 4; Kentucky, 4; Indiana, 2 and Tennessee 2; Virginia and Pennsylvania have three each; North Carolina has two and no other State has more than one. The composition of the Pacific Railroad Company tested by the recent vote on Halman's anti-subsidy resolution is as follows:

Chairman Lamar and Messrs. Throckmorton and O'Neill voted against it; Luttrell, Lynde, Thomas, Phillips, Garfield, Rasson and Blair for it and Atkinson, (Tenn.,) Walker, (Va.,) and Platt were recorded as not voting.

MARINE DISASTER.

COLLISION BETWEEN TWO VESSELS,

Sinking of the Louisiana.

16 Passengers Drowned.

BORDEAUX, December 21.—The steamship Louisiana, from West Indies, sunk in Gironde river after a collision. Sixteen persons were drowned, including the captain.

Later—The steamer Louisiana sunk in ten minutes after she was struck. The steamer Gironde rescued one hundred of her passengers and crew. All the persons drowned were passengers except the Captain.

ENGLAND.

THE RECENT EXPLOSION.

LONDON, December 21.—The Times special from Berlin says: It is now ascertained that the total number of killed by the explosion at Bremerhaven is 128, and of wounded fifty-six. The Bremen Aid committee reports that twenty of the injured are hopelessly maimed, and there are fifty-six widows and one hundred and thirty-five orphans of the victims of the disaster, for the benefit of whom it proposes to raise a subscription of $75,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

A BIASSED JUDGE,

Members of the Bar Request Him to Resign.

The Judge Refuses to Comply because Supported by the Colored People.

Efforts Making to Have Him Impeached.

FRANKLIN, Miss., December 22.—A few moments previous to the adjournment of the Parish Court here to-night, a paper, containing the following was presented to E. B. Mentz, Parish Judge:

"The undersigned, members of the bar of the parish of St. Mary, acting under a sense of duty which we owe to ourselves as members of your court and as representatives of those who are interested in a pure administration of law both civil and criminal, feel the necessity of calling upon you in this formal manner to resign your office of Parish Judge of the Parish of St. Mary. To us, your incompetency is manifest. The interested motives which, in most cases, influences your decisions are palpable, and in all cases which come before you the wide departure from all that should give dignity, weight to and confidence in the rulings of a court of justice is beyond all question. In the interest, therefore, of our profession, of a pure administration of the law and good order, and the peace of this community, we request you to tender your resignation of the office which you hold.

[Signed.] FRED. GATES,
D. CAFFERY,
M. J. FOSTER,
A. C. ALLEN,
G. B. SHEPHERD,
A. C. DULARTRAIL,

REPLY OF THE JUDGE.

To which the Judge replied:

I have tried to perform my duty faithfully and impartially, and inasmuch as the signers of this paper did not vote for me at the last election, I shall continue to administer the functions of my office until my constituents, (meaning the colored people) call upon me to resign.

Thus the matter stands. It is the intention of the members of the bar to appeal to the next Legislature in order to secure his impeachment by that body.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Bank Suspension.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., December 22.—The Bank of Brandywine has the following notice posted on its doors: The bank, finding itself unable to meet continuous drains upon its deposits, and feeling it to be unjust to allow depositors living in town the chances of preference over those at a distance has decided not to open its doors this morning. It is entirely safe. The depositors need feel no uneasiness, as the assets of the bank are unquestionably able to pay them in full at an early day. Crowds are around the bank and much excitement prevails.

AFFAIRS OF THE COMMERCIAL LOAN COMPANY.

CHICAGO, December 22.—The statement of the Directors of the Commercial Loan Company that the assets of the concern would more than cover the liabilities does not seem to be accurate. The assets, which will be available sooner or later, are about $405,000. There is some $100,000 owing to the company which cannot be collected. The liabilities are about as stated yesterday, though the assignee has as yet made no statement. It is believed about eighty cents on the dollar will be paid if time is given. The company did a large savings deposit business and its suspension falls heavily on some poor people.

NEW CLEARING HOUSE PROJECT.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 22.—A committee of bankers met yesterday to draft a plan for a Clearing House. The majority of banks favor the project. It is expected fifteen will join in the movement and that others will come in. The chief objection of those demurring is that it will violate the secrecy of the business.

Twenty-five hundred shares of the Bank of California stock sold at auction to-day at twenty dollars per share, and two hundred shares at eighteen dollars.

NEW YORK.

Arrest of a Distiller.

NEW YORK, December 22.—William A. Bomy, Secretary of the New York Rectifying Company, No. 11 Cedar street, was, this afternoon held by the United States Commissioner to await the action of the Grand Jury for having failed to make proper entries of the manufacture of distilled spirits.

William Mortimer, the alleged robber of the Auditor's office in Toledo, Ohio, was handed over to the officers of that State this afternoon.

The inquest over the body of Sarah Alexander, the murdered Jewess, was concluded this afternoon. The jury found that the murdered girl came to her death by violence at the hands of Pesach N. Rubenstein and that the death of the child was consequent upon that of its mother.

Mrs. Emma C. Moulton has decided to call an ex-parte council in her case unless Plymouth Church consents to the holding of a mutual council, based upon questions proposed by Mrs. Moulton in her last letter, as well as those set forth by the church. The council will comprise such persons as, she is informed, are the best members of the Congregational Church in the United States.

Jacob Haberl and David Hastie, two young men, were drowned last evening while skating near New York.

A letter from New Haven says the Yale University Boat Club yesterday issued a challenge to the Harvard University Boat Club, to row an eight oared, four mile straight away race with cockswains, at such time and place and on such conditions as shall hereafter be mutually agreed upon. If Harvard agrees to accept Yale's challenge, Yale is in favor of pulling either in New London or Springfield waters.

THAT SECRET ORDER,

An Emphatic Denial to the N. Y. Herald Sensation.

CLEVELAND, December 22.—The Leader to-morning morning will contain a denial of the New York Herald recent sensation. The article concludes as follows: Mr. Cowles is not a member of the secret order described by the Herald. He did not attend any meeting of the alleged secret order at St. Nicholas hotel last week. He never was deputized to visit Washington for the purpose of initiating Mr. Blaine or any body else. He never initiated any one in his life, and never exchanged a word with President Garnt on the subject of the secret order. In fact, he has not conversed with him on any subject since May last. There is no foundation whatever for the story of Mr. Cowles going to Washington on any such mission.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20.—The concurrent resolutions which Senator McDonald, of Indiana, will offer in the Senate after the holiday recess as a substitute for those recently submitted by Senator Morton, and of which he gave notice to-day, have not yet been perfected, and, therefore, could not be presented. The following is a rough draft of them, containing the substance thereof, though the phraseology may be changed somewhat before their presentation to the Senate:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring. That the people of the United States constitute a nation, and are one people in a manner only and extent provided for by the Federal Constitution and amendments thereto.

Resolved, That the united colonies declared and achieved their independence and the Federal Constitution formed and adopted by the several States formerly comprising the confederacy and called the United States of America, the chief purpose of which was to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, and provide for the common defense and pewers not delegaied by it to the United States, nor prohibited by it to the States, were reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

Resolved, That as the States were, at the time of the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution, each sovereign, free and independent, except in so far only as such sovereignty had been delegated to the Congress by the articles of confederation, the rights reserved to the States and the people in the formation of the Federal Government were sovereign rights which cannot be impaired without usurpation, and the only safe rule by which to administer the Federal Government with respect to the rights of the State and people is the strict construction of the Federal Constitution and amendments thereto and an assumption of no doubtful powers.

Resolved, That in the formation of the Federal Government it is the clear design to leave such State and people thereof sovereign as to all matters as local or domestic concern, and to confer upon the Federal Government the sovereign power as to such matters as might affect the general welfare of all States, or as might be necessary to secure domestic tranquility, which powers are defined in the Federal Constitution and its amendments. The people of the United States therefore from the nature and character of their Governments, State and National, and from their relation to each are not a national unity in the ordinary sense of that term.

Resolved, That, it being the design to make the Government formed under the Federal Constitution perpetual, the right of any State or any number of States to secede from the Union was not reserved; so far as the right has been claimed to exist, it should be deemed forever settled against it by results of the late civil war.

TREASTRY CLERKSHIPS.

The Secretary of the Treasury in a letter in answer to an inquiry as to whether it is his purpose to make a reappointment of clerkships in the Treasury Department among the States and Territories on a basis of population of States he does not construe Section two of the act of March 3, 1873, as directing reappointment to the extent of dismissing clerks from States which now have an excess of appointments, but only as a direction to the Secretary with reference to appointments.

A DECISION.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day decided upon the appeal of the long contested case of the heirs of Murray McConnell vs the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company involving the title in the land lying on the North and at the mouth of the Chicago river, upon which the depot of the company now stands and of which the reputed value is several millions, the decision being in favor of the company and to the effect that their title to land is valid.

TEXAS.

More Depredations by Mexicans.

GALVESTON, December 21.—Advices from the Eagle Pass state that three hundred of Lipons Jilnio's, Commanchee Indian warriors are reported by a Mexican trader to be at the Cannon of San Rodgero, forty miles above Remilo. It is thought the object the Indians have in gathering is depredations in Texas.

Dispatches from Fort Clark state that Mexicans crossed the river twelve miles below San Felipe, surprised Pond's Ranche, killed three men, captured all the arms and horses and six hundred cattle. Companies of citizens are organizing to follow them. Much trouble is apprehended. A horrible massacre is reported near Atoka, Indian Natfon. The bodies of four persons were found burried on the prairie, two of which were female. Two were burned beyond recognition. The others were whites. A pony, with a lady's side-saddle, dog and gun were found near. They had all been shot. Three men were seen riding nine miles from the spot, who are supposed to have done the shooting. The prairies were fired to destroy the trail.

BLAINE IS FACETIOUS.

The magnetic ex-Speaker let himself out at the Centennial feed the other day in Philadelphia, and indulged in a few pleasant observations upon the growth of Pennsylvania. He said:

But, to turn to something that is jocular and to leave the serious matters behind, I beg to say, ladies and gentlemen, that there is a very peculiar propriety in celebrating the Centennial of the United States on the soil of Pennsylvania, not merely because of the immediate historic coincidents, but because Pennsylvania, of all the States, represents most nearly and most accurately the average progress of the whole Union. It is a fact, a very significant coincident, that from the organization of the government down to this time, in every decennial census, Pennsylvania has turned up with a representation of just ten per cent of the whole country. When we had four millions of people, Pennsylvania had four hundred thousand; when we had seven millions she had seven hundred thousand; when it reached ten millions she had one million, when, in 1830, we had thirteen millions, she had thirteen hundred thousand. In 1840 we had seventeen millions, and Pennsylvania turned up with seventeen hundred thousand. In 1850 we had twenty-three millions, and she was as good as she had been before, and turned up with twenty-three hundred thousand. In 1860 we had thirty-one millions, and, to make the coincidence complete for the eighth time, she had thirty-one hundred thousand; and in 1870, when we had thirty-eight millions, Pennsylvania had thirty-six hundred and fifty thousand. The deficit of one hundred and fifty thousand is to be accounted for by the absence of the men whom Colonel Scott had taken out to work upon his seventy-odd thousand miles of railway. [Merriment.]

As one among many representatives in the Congress of the United States, I am quite incompetent to speak to-day upon this occasion. I do not know of any individual in the house who is equal to that task, and I have in my mind's eye only one that could answer, and that is Senator Dillworthy, who "always went for the old flag and an appropriation." [Laughter.] The auspicious, the striking fact of the day, to my eye, was that John Hancock, who was quietly interred with patriotic honor in 1792, in Massachusetts, turned up in propria persona from Texas. Nor is this any great stretch of the imagination, because I would have you understand that he is of the old blood. He is descended from one of three brothers—did you ever know anybody in this country who was not descended from "one of *three* brothers?" I never knew of *four* to come to this country; I never knew of *two*; but John Hancock, of Texas, comes from one of the three brothers of whom one, in the North, was the ancester of the old hero, who wrote his name so that the blind might read it—and as John Hancock presided over the Congress of 1776, the gentleman from Texas is here to-day to speak for the Congress of 1876.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A CORRY jeweler has a clock manufactured in 1411.

A LEGAL TENDER CLUB has been organized in Sharon, Mercer county.

A WOMAN named Culp attempted to drown herself and babe, at Reading, on Saturday last. A little deliberation showed her culpability, however, and the second attempt was not made.

THE police at Erie will hereafter arrest all persons found begging in the city. A soup house has been established and all applicants must apply there, when tramps will be compelled to work on the streets.

THE School Boards of Mercer, Sharon and Greenville each considers that it has struck a little bonanza in discovering the fact that the National Banks have been slipping along without paying taxes, as the Boards claim they are bound to do.

MR. H. WILSON, ticket agent at Hellertown, on the Northwestern Pennsylvania Railroad, was assaulted by two tramps one day last week while counting money. He was armed with a revolver, however, and shot at the assailants when they fled.

IT is contemplated to change the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad (400 miles long) from a broad to a narrow gauge. The four foot eight inch track would necessitate the taking apart and changing to suit the narrow gauge about 12,000 coal cars

CONDUCTOR MOBLEY, on the Parker & Karns City Railroad, met with a painful accident at Karns City Saturday afternoon by being caught between the bumpers of two cars. His leg, below the knee, was horribly mangled and has since been amputated. This is accident No. 1 on the narrow gauge.

N. FRIEDMAN, of Connellsville, walked into the parlor of his hotel on Wednesday evening to see a lady visitor, who proved to be his sister whom he had left fifteen years ago in Hungary. He was not aware that she was on the road to this country, and she was but two years old when he last saw her.

THE Adams Express agent at Bolivar Station has been removed for carelessly detaining a package at his office over three months, during which time the consignee brought suit against the Express Company for its value, recovering about $50. A gentleman named Wallbeck succeeds this official.

THE following advertisement appeared in the Reading Eagle recently: "Wanted to borrow a broad-cloth swallow-tail dress coat for an evening party. Satisfactory guarantees given that the coat will be returned as good as when loaned. A reasonable price will be paid for the use of the coat. Address A. B. C., Eagle office Interview to be strictly private.

ELIAS OBERHOLTZER, a prominent citizen of Chester county, died suddenly of heart disease at his residence, Lionville Station, Pickering Valley Railroad, on Friday afternoon. At the time of his death Mr. Oberholtzer was President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Phœnixville, a Director of the Pickering Valley Railroad and a member of the Lutheran Board of Publication of Philadelphia.

THE wind swept away the trestle work and span of the new iron bridge across French Creek, near Meatville, Crawford county, on Monday, and carried with it twelve men at work on the bridge. James Rease was instantly killed; James Green had both legs broken; Joseph Hanks and Joseph Clark were both injured in the back and hips; J. K. Still and Anthony Trace were injured in the head. The others were slightly hurt.

EARL township Berks county is the champion district for aged citizens. Among its residents are Jacob B. Holder, 80 years; Jacob Mathias, 80 years; Daniel Crumheller, 80 years; John Swavely, 82 years; William Drumheller, 84 years; Henry Reifsnyder, 84 years; Daniel Brumbach, 85 years; Jacob Smith, 86 years; George Clouser, 87 years; Jacob Dotterer, 87 years; Joseph Rhodes, 88 years; John Weise, 88 years; William Leffel, 93 years. Trot out your old citizens.

BY the ingenuity, enterprise and energy of Messrs. Thomas O'Donnell and A. Aishouse, of St. Petersburg, and Eli Logue, of Perry township, there will be on exhibition at the Centennial a drilling and pumping well, with all the modern fixtures and machinery for the curious to gaze upon and satisfy their curiosity. Last week those gentlemen purchased a lot of ground for the pupose above stated, at cost of $16,000, and before leaving Philadelphia had an offer of $40,000 for the project.—Clarion Jacksonian.

OHIO NEWS.

THE small-pox has broken out in the Penitentiary.

A VE

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of William Green, the colored man indicted for the murder of his half brother, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

Thomas Clark, John Mullin, Edward Riley and George Miller are on trial on a charge of riot.

James Hoer was convicted of two charges of assault and battery. Thomas Russel and J. H. Bracken, were the prosecutors.

William Lee plead guilty to a charge of larceny.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

John S. Weaver vs. Wm. W. Phillips Verdict for plaintiff for $1,001 30. This was an action of replevin.

John F. Cluley vs. John T. Shidle et al. Verdict for plaintiff for $237 33. This was a sci fa on mechanic's lien.

Same plaintiff vs. James Shidle et al. Verdict for plaintiff for a similar amount Sci fa on a mechanic's lien.

Arthur Gainsford vs. Edgar Cowan; action to recover back money paid on a contract for the sale of land. On trial.

Julius Voetter, executor of Peter Kleman, deceased, vs. C. Goldstrohm; action to recover moneys owing the estate. Verdict for plaintiff for $216 72.

Reed & Co. vs. John Huckestein. Verdict for plaintiff for $225 55. This was an action on a note.

Lorenzo and Louis Mizzoni vs. R. Sassari. On trial. This is an action to enforce a performance of a contract.

Ellen Noble vs. James Noble. Decree in divorce filed.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Wm. A. Reed vs. Thomas Bell and John Weir. On trial.

The jury were out in the case of Frederick Gwinner for use of Cyrus Howard vs. Allegheny City.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Chas. H. Paulson, the bond of John M. Osborne, A. C. Silverman and John McMasters, the assignees, was presented and approved.

Isaac and Elizabeth Wilkinson, parents of Maggie Wilkinson, deceased, vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Co., action to recover damages for the killing of the child at Mansfield in 1873. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The report of Register Harper distributing the proceeds of the sale of certain real estate to Robert Milligan presented and confirmed nisi.

Collins, Pool & Co., bankrupts, Venango county. The rule to show cause why the injunction granted against Charles A. Luckenberg et al. should not be dissolved, made absolute and said injunction dissolved.

R. B. Tate, R. B. Sterrett, and A. J. Alston, bankrupts, Allegheny city. Petition of each of the above named defendants for final discharge presented and referred to Register Shafer for final examination on the 3 th inst.

T. Scandrett & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny City. The resolution for composition and settlement of all claims against the debtor having been passed by the requisite number of creditors, it was ordered to be recorded and made absolute and binding upon all the creditors. The total liabilities aggregate $ 4,4 6 19 and the debtors agree to pay thirty-five cents on the dollar, in three, six, nine and twelve months.

George A. Lacey et al. vs. Wm. B. McLean, bankrupt. Leave was granted the said debtor to withdraw the answer filed to the creditor's petition, the proceedings to stand as though no answers had been filed.

R. S. Martin, bankrupt, Erie county. Order for publication made.

William Mahler, bankrupt, Allegheny City. A restraining order was issued against the Allegheny Trust Company, Henry Hundle, their agent, and Alfred Gabby, their officers from performing the act sought to be enjoined, and a hearing on an application for an injunction fixed for the 5th proximo.

R. E. Sellers & Co., debtors. An order was made referring the matter to Register Harper for adjudication, and a meeting of the creditors ordered for the 5th proximo before the said Register, to consider a proposition for composition and settlement of all claims due them.

United States vs. Charles O'Donnell. The clerk was ordered to pay to James C. Brown, Collector of the Twentieth district of Pennsylvania, the sum of $100, the amount in the registry of the Court as an offer for compromise.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The argument in the equity case of Hawthorne vs. Jennings, involving the title to certain property in warren county, was concluded, after which the Court adjourned until this morning at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Thomas Clark, John Mullen, Edward Riley and George Miller, indicted for riot at Chartiers borough. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, but directed the defendants to pay the costs.

Henry Sunshine, charged by Nicholas Scherer with assault and battery, was acquitted but directed to pay the costs.

A similar verdict was rendered in the case of Henry Schweitzer, charged with assault and battery by the same prosecutor.

John Coates, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods on two counts, plead guilty to one, and a nolle prosequi was allowed as to the other.

Eilet Lebbin, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was convicted and sentenced six months to the Work House.

Surety and desertion cases will be taken up to-day.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Arthur Gainsford vs. Hon. Edgar Cowan. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,200. The action was brought by the plaintiff to recover money paid the defendant on a contract for the purchase of coal land in Westmoreland county. The plaintiff alleged that the contract was entered into while he (plaintiff) was a minor, and hence was null and void, and that the defendant was guilty of false pretenses in representing that the land was much better than it really was. On the part of the defense it was claimed that the defendant did not know the plaintiff in the contract at all, but that it was made through a third party. It was also denied that any representations whatever in regard to the land had been made.

Mizzoni Lazari & Co. vs. R. Sassari. Verdict for defendant.

The Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Co. vs. Thomas G. Smythe and Mary Ann Smythe; a sci fa. on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $5,531 87.

John Wolz vs. Wm. Vogel; action on a primissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $208 25.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and White.

Wm. A. Reed vs. Thos. Bell and John Weir. On trial.

Frederick Gwinner, for use of Cyrus Howard vs. the city of Allegheny; action to recover for grading. Verdict for plaintiff, nothing due on written contract, but $627 34 for extra work done, subject to opinion of Court on question of law reserved.

Isaac Wilkinson et al. vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company. This is an action to recover damages for killing of a child, Maggie J. Wilkinson; on May 21st, 1873. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Kneadler, Patterson & Co., vs. William Armagast, Center county. The return of the order to show cause on motion of District Attorney Reed was extended to the 24th inst.

George S. Lacey et al. vs. Wm. B. McLean & Co., Pittsburgh. The hearing upon the motion for an injunction against Nellis Boothe and Wm. B. McLean continued to the 23d inst.

A. W. Kredel, E. Mangold, and Victor E. Pauline, bankrupts. An order was made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Shafer on the 31st inst., to consider and pass upon the debtors' proposition for composition and settlement of all the claims due from them.

Geo S. McCartney, bankrupt, Crawford county. Order made for the sale of certain personal property.

Joseph Hueston, of Westmoreland county, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Marchand.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The following sentences were pronounced in this court:

John Coates, convicted of larceny, burglary and receiving stolen goods, received, in all, sentences amounting to six years and ten months in the penitentiary.

Harry Halleck, two charges of false pretense, twenty days to jail. James B Haines, prosecutor.

Daniel Driscoll, fornix et cet. Ellen Welsh, prosecutrix. Usual sentence.

James Kelly, larceny, twenty days to jail. S. H. Chestnut, prosecutor.

W. M. Lee, larceny, ten days to jail G. K. McMasters, prosecutor.

William Boyle, larceny, four months to the workhouse. George Gibson, prosecutor.

James Hoy, larceny, one year to the workhouse.

William Reese, alias Reats, larceny, eighteen months to the workhouse.

Robert Brown, aggravated assault and battery, ten dollars and costs and twenty days to jail. James Bracken, prosecutor.

John Seifert, fornix et cet., usual sentence.

James Hoerr, assault and battery, six months to the workhouse on each of two charges.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of John Ballantine vs. Martin & Worth et al., Malcolm Hay, Esq., was appointed master to take testimony.

In the case of A. Gainsford vs. Edgar Cowan motion for a new trial was made by defendant's counsel.

A motion for a new trial was also made in the case of John Cluly vs. James Shidle et al.

Caroline Buennecke filed a petition to secure her separate earnings.

Finch & Co. vs. Delafield et al. John M. Kennedy appointed master.

Watkins vs. Watkins; libel in divorce. Libellant petitioned for maintenance. Rule to show cause granted.

In the voluntary assignment of John Cochran to Wm. Henry, account of assignee presented.

In the voluntary assignment of International Building and Loan Association to D. P. Reighard, R. W. McConnell and W. A. Holman were appointed appraisers.

Maria A. Noble, widow and administratrix, vs. James M. Lewis, et al. vs. R. B. Petty, Esq., appointed master.

Wm. Singley was allowed to adopt Elizabeth Keiner.

N. Petrie, Esq., was appointed auditor to audit the State accounts in the Prothonotary's, Register's, Recorder's and County Treasurer,s offices.

In the voluntary assignment of Michael J. McGann to Bernard J. Campbell, John O'Connor and James B. Chessney were appointed appraisers.

Hugh McGuire was appointed a committee over the person of Mary J. Martin, and bond fixed at $1,000.

In the voluntary assignment of Wm H. Lemon to W. C. Aughinbaugh, A. Orndelb, Wm. B. Lean and T. B. Young were appointed appraisers.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Berry & Co., bankrupts, Venango county. A rule was granted on the assignee to show cause why he should not draw warrants for the amounts of dividends alleged to be due Messrs. Southwick & Wheelock, creditors, and made returnable on the 12th prox.

C. N. McLean, bankrupt. An order was made for the sale of certain real es ate.

A. H. & T. E. Tack, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. A rule was granted on the assignee to show cause why A. R. Sloan should not be permitted to foreclose the mortgage of the said bankrupts, and to sell the property embraced by the same under the process of the State Courts, and made returnable on the 6th prox.

Baer & Stegmaier, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Petition of Henry Lewis, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens, referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Christian Spangler, bankrupt, Somerset county. The bankrupt having in all things conformed to the act, an order for his discharge was made.

Nation Trust Company, alleged bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The return day on the order to show cause and the exceptions filed to the petition for an injunction against Alexander Hunter extended to the 18th prox.

Heinz, Noble & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. An order was made on Edwin J. Noble and L. Clarence Noble, to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts, on the petition of Henry Heinz, one of said co-partners.

Reuben V. Hilands, bankrupt, Mercer county. Petition for discharge presented and an order made for a final hearing before Register Rogers on the 10th prox.

A. O. Sturtevant and Alexander McKinley, both of Erie county, filed petitions for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy, and the same were referred to Register Woodruff for examination and report.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

PITTSBURGH DEMANDS ITS REPEAL.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF PROMINENT CITIZENS—WORKINGS OF THE LAW AS SHOWN BY JUDGE MELLON—A PETITION TO BE SIGNED AND PRESENTED TO CONGRESS FOR ITS UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL.

Pursuant to announcement an adjourned meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce by the prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity to consider the workings of the bankrupt law. The failure of firm after firm and the frequent recourse to the law by dishonest business men has shown the abundant opportunity for fraud presented by the act and has kindled a strong desire throughout this community to have done away with these opportunities for dishonest men to defraud their creditors and in consequence there was a very large attendence at the meeting.

COMING TO ORDER.

The meeting was called to order at half-past two o'clock by ex-Mayor Wilson, who stated the object of the gathering and called for the report of the committee appointed at the meeting on last Friday to advise a line of action for the present assemblage.

Mr. Edwin Lare, chairman of the committee, announced that the report was prepared but that two members of the committee were not present yet, and as it was desirable to have their signatures to the paper they would ask to be excused from presenting it just yet. He noticed Hon. Thomas M. Mellon in the meeting and he would request him to give his views of the bankrupt law, and no doubt a large number of gentlemen would make their appearance in the meantime.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE MELLON.

Judge Mellon in reply stated that he had observed the call for the first meeting addressed to the general public. That did not concern him and he remained away. Subsequently he noticed an invitation to members of the bar to attend the meeting of to-day, and he was therefore on hand yet considering himself a member of that honored profession. He had expected to meet a larger number of members of the legal fraternity than was present, but credited their absence to the well known modesty of the profession to publicly discuss any question that affected themselves and their fees.

PUBLIC FORGETFULNESS.

The bankrupt law he thought existed merely on account of the forgetfulness of the public memory. The public memory was proverbially forgetful he said, and as instance of that forgetfulness he recited the fact that thirty or forty years ago the city had covered her streets with a beautiful wooden pavement. When completed, the pavement appeared beautiful to the sight and for a time well answered the purpose for which it was desired. But a very limited trial served to convince the public that the pavement was a fraud, and wooden pavements were denounced and abandoned. The public soon forgot the costly lesson, however, and now our streets are again covered with wooden pavements and the people are again disgusted with them, denounce them and are ready to abandon them. This same forgetfulness was shown in the history of the bankrupt law. In 1803 the first bankrupt law was introduced into this government and it lasted three years. At the expiration of that time, the public became disgusted with it and repealed it. They forgot their experience, however, and in 1842, a new bankrupt law was passed. Six years of its working served to satisfy the people with its provisions. Then it was repealed and forgotten, until now the people are in the habit of the effects of another law, and it appears as if they had become very much satiated with its provisions also.

THE ONLY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE LAW.

There are some provisions of the bankrupt law, however, which recommend it for favor. It gives a man a chance for a new start and that is certainly desirable. Yet it is not absolutely necessary in the accomplishment of even that desirable result, for if a man fails, who's merits are deserving and recommend him to the general public, there will be friends who will generally come forward to his rescue, while the remaining laws relating to such cases also give him abundant opportunity. Another recommendation is that assets are distributed equally among the creditors. Well the assets are served up like oysters on the half shell and the lawyers come in and devour the oysters and the shells are distributed equally to the creditors. Under the bankrupt law of 1842 the speaker confessed that he never had seen an equal distribution but only an absorbtion of the assets. But the trouble comes in here. There is a large class of meritorious men who must have credit in the banks and among other dealers and anything that tends to diminish faith in the system of credit of course effects business to that extent. This is seen in the present stringency of the times. There is plenty of money in the country but the confidence has been destroyed by the law and the bankers will not lend their money except upon collateral security.

As to this particular bankrupt law the Judge considered it the worst we ever had. The law of 1842 provided that if any man took advantage of the law and afterwards gave evidence that he had concealed any of his property action could be brought against him and his debtors made secure. In the present law however the time is limited to two years in which suit can be brought against the fraudulent debtor, and then action can not be brought in the State courts. As regards the composition clause the speaker said it was merely a plan for allowing the dishonest debtor to spend the remainder of his assets as he desired. To be sure there are honorable exceptions in those who appeal to the law, but many of those recurring to it avail themselves of these opportunities to defraud their creditors, so that so far as preference to the creditors is concerned the present law is inferior to that of 1842. Indeed the speaker did not see that the law provided anything without which we could not get along just as well, and he was therefore in favor of its repeal. Not that it effected him personally, because he took care that he did not suffer by it as many others do, but because this watchfulness of the bankers hurt business generally.

REPEAL OF THE LAW RECOMMENDED.

At the close of Judge Mellon's address the Chair again called upon the committee for their report, and Mr. Lare presented the following:

To the Citizens' Meeting held for the purpose of petitioning for the repeal or amendment of the Bankrupt law:

Your committee respectfully report that they have given the inefficiency of the present bankrupt law due consideration, and have drawn up a petition for its repeal or amendment as Congress may deem best.

Your committee believes it would be better to repeal it entirely, but have thought it would not be well to appear dictatorial and therefore merely suggests repeal or amendment, leaving the rest to Congress. It is hoped this petition will be very generally signed by all the business men of this city and vicinity.

EDWIN LARE,
W. E. SCHMERTZ,
G. N. HOFFSTOT,
J. F. DRAVO,
D. W. C. CARROLL.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives, etc.:

The petition of the subscribers, citizens of Pittsburgh, Pa., respectfully ask for the repeal of the bankrupt law, or an alteration or amendment of it in such a manner as will give greater security to creditors and prevent dishonest debtors from concealing their assets.

HOW CONSIDERED.

Mr. W. J. Kountz suggested that the word "amendment" be taken from the petition, leaving it in such shape as to request the unconditional repeal of the law.

Mr. Schmertz said that the provision was inserted because it was considered best not to assume any dictatorial spirit.

Mr. Kountz did not see why they should ask Congress to take such action as they did not desire. If it were the sense of the meeting to have the law repealed then let us ask for its direct repeal. If the petition took such shape there could be no excuse to those members of Congress from this district in case they refused to vote as their constituents desired.

Mr. Edward Bindley was in favor of repealing the law because it was unjust.

Mr. Kountz, then put his suggestion in the form of a motion, and the petition was amended by striking out the phrase following the word "law." This put the petition in such shape as to ask a direct repeal of the law. The amendment prevailed.

The recommendation of the committee that the petition be circulated for signatures was also adopted.

A CALL UPON OUR CONGRESSMEN.

Mr. Kountz then offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that our representatives in Congress, Hons. James H. Hopkins and Alex. G. Cochran, be requested to exert their influence to have the present bankrupt law repealed.

Mr. Charles Meyran then suggested that those present sign the petition immediately.

Mr. Lare suggested that it would be necessary to rewrite the petition and perhaps to have it printed. When that were done it would be well to leave it at the Chamber of Commerce for signatures.

Mr. Kountz suggested that men be employed to circulate the petition.

The suggestion of Mr. Lare was then put in the form of a motion providing that the petition shall be printed, and the motion prevailed.

It was then announced that the printed petitions would be left at the different banks of the two cities, and at the Chamber of Commerce for signatures.

The Committee named was then directed to take charge of the papers, when the meeting adjourned.

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE—THAT $170—THE HALL RENT.

Yesterday afternoon Chairman C. W. Batcheler, Esq., appointed the following gentlemen on the Committee to investigate the charges of fraud in the recent election for the Board of Directors of the Tradesmens' Industrial Institute: John Dunlap, Chairman; Alex. Bradley, James C. Lewis, James Parke, Jr., C. B. Herron. The members of the Institute will meet at the call of the committee, when the alleged informalties in connection with the election will be probed to the bottom.

There are no new developements in regard to the charges of fraud. Concerning the $170 which Secretary Vannote alleged was paid to reporters, some new facts have been developed. An item in the Gazette of yesterday says:

H. A. Lavely stated to two members of the Executive Committee that Mr Siebeneck, of the Chronicle, offered to control the press of the city in the interest of the Exposition, for the sum of $500 or $600. It was mentioned to the Committee as a verbal and formal offer, and rejected. If Mr. Vannote did for $170 what Mr. Lavely says Mr. Siebeneck wished $500 or $600 for, who has any cause for complaint?"

To this Mr. Lavely addresses a communication to the Chronicle making answer over his own signature as follows:

"In answer to a local in the Gazette of this morning, stating that I "stated to two members of the Executive Committee that Mr. Siebeneck, of the Chronicle, offered to control the press of the city in the interest of the Exposition for the sum of $500 or $600." I would say that Mr. S never said to me any such thing, and that I consequently did not make any such statement to the Executive Committee. What I did report to one of the members of the Executive Committee was a conversation I had with Mr. Siebeneck in August last, in reference to the legitimate advertising of the Exposition. He gave an estimate of the probable cost in his own paper—say four or five hundred dollars—and that amount was reported to the member. There was nothing in the statment, or any portion of it, that could, by any possible means, be tortured into a construction that he offered to control, influence or bribe other papers for $500 or $600.

What the above statement, therefore, has to do with the conundrum with which the local concludes, "If Mr. Vannote did for $170 which Mr. Lavely says Mr. Siebeneck wished $500 or $600 for, who has any cause for complaint?" I am at a loss to say. The $170—as I understand it—is the balance of $489 paid for "preliminary" advertising prior to June 1st, for which Mr. Vannote has been unable to account."

In regard to the payment of rent Mr. F. A. Parke in a communication to the same paper says: Mr. Vannote made a statement to the Board of Directors that he had given me fifteen dollars to pay rent to Germania Bank, and that he could prove it. All I have to say is, that the statement is a deliberate falsehood, and I challenge him to the proofs.

THE UNION NORMAL CLASS.

SECOND MEETING—INTERESTING DISCUSSION—RULES FOR TEACHERS.

The second meeting for the lesson drill of the Union Normal Class of Sunday School workers of Pittsburgh and vicinity, was held last evening in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sidney Omohundro, President, in the Chair. Topic for consideration, "How to Teach a Lesson," Thomas Bakewell, Esq., Normal Conductor. The exercises were introduced by singing an appropriate hymn, followed by prayer by Prof. T. Jeff. Duncan.

After the reading of Scripture by General F. H. Lane, Mr. Bakewell was introduced and announced that he would develop the topic in the consideration of the International lesson for next Sabbath—"Jesus and Peter." The contents of the lesson, both the external and the spiritual were beautifully and pointedly unfolded by the analytical process—P. P. D D. D., Persons, Places, Dates, Doings, Doctrines and Duties. The lesson was replete with interest and it was astonishing to see the wealth of information embodied in the chosen eight verses, 15–22, of the 21st chapter of John, which were taken as the ground work of the lesson. The discussion which ensued was instructive and entertaining, and was participated in by T. J Gillespie, Esq., Gen. F. H. Lane, Wm J. Jackson, Esq., Prof. T. Jeff. Duncan, Samuel W. Hay, Esq., Sidney Omohundro, Esq., and Rev. Robert T. Miller. The following rules for teaching were agreed upon:

1.—Never to teach what you don't quite understand.

2.—Never to tell a child what you could make him tell you.

3.—Never to give a piece of information without asking for it again.

4.—Never to use a hard word if an easy one will convey your meaning, and never to use any word at all unless you are quite sure it has a meaning to convey.

5.—Never begin an address or lesson without a clear view of its end.

6.—Never to give an unnecessary command, nor one which you do not mean to see obeyed.

7.—Never to permit any child to remain in the class, even for a minute, without something to do, and a motive for doing it.

The essentials in teaching Mr. Bakewell claimed, were, first, secure attention; second, get the scholars to study; third, be thou true.

Secure attention—By reference to the previous lesson and by prepared questions.

Get the Scholars to Study—By studying yourself; by visiting their parents; by expecting them to have the lesson; by questioning it out of them; give them helps.

Be True—To the Savior; to yourself; to your scholars.

The Union Normal Class thus far has been a decided success, and we predict a bright future for it. The next session will be held Thursday evening, January 6, 1876, when the topics, "How to Win and Hold Attention," will be considered.

CATARACT IN AN INFANT.

OPERATED ON BY DR. SADLER.

Yesterday Mr. John Slonaker, of Westmoreland county, near Leechburgh, came to Dr. Sadler, No. 256 Penn avenue, recommended by Dr. R. P. Hunter, of that place, to have a cataract removed from each eye of an infant about ten months old. The cataracts were present at birth, and no doubts were caused from imperfect development of the lens. In one eye the capsule was opaque and will require a second operation. The child was given ether and both eyes operated on by the needle method.

THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

A SIDE ISSUE SPRUNG FROM THE $170 AGITATION—AN AFFIDAVIT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The agitation concerning the $170 exposition money, which Mr. J. Vannote alleges was paid to reporters, has given rise to a side issue concerning the alleged offer of a newspaper proprietor to influence the press. As we desire to give the parties of both sides an equal chance to make their best showing and leave the public to judge, we publish the following affidavit and communications concerning the issue, although it does not count at all in regard to the $170 question:

AN AFFIDAVIT.

We, Thomas S. Mitchell and J. Vannote having read the denial of Henry A. Lavely, of the statement made by J. Vannote, to the effect that Henry A. Lavely made to us a proposition from Joseph G. Siebeneck, to pay him $500 to $600 to furnish locals, and influence the press of the city in the interest of the Exposition, hereby state that said denial is false. That he particularized his statements so decidedly, under questions asked, that he left no room whatever for misapprehension. Also, that said Lavely urged the acceptance of said proposition, not as an advertisement, but as a bonus for influencing the press in the interest of the Exposition. Further, that it was frequently commented on as a strange offer, and the said Lavely never stated otherwise than that the offer was for a bonus, and not for regular advertisements. We know the above to be a correct statement made by Lavely, at a time when he was under no temptation to state other than the truth.

THOMAS S. MITCHELL,
J. VANNOTE.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY. }

Personally appeared before the subscriber, Samuel Anderson, an alderman in and for said city, Thomas S. Mitchell and J. Vannote, who being first duly sworn, doth depose and say that the facts set forth in the above statement are just and true in all their particulars.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 17th day of December, 1875.

SAMUEL ANDERSON, Alderman.

MR. LAVELY'S REPLY.

PITTSBURGH, December 18, 1875.

EDITOR CHRONICLE: Referring to the affidavit of Toos S. Mitchell and J. Vannote in relation to the offer of a bonus made by you, through me, to the Executive Committee, for influencing the press of the city in the interest of the Exposition, I not only pronounce the affidavit untrue in every particular, but preposterous, and place my *unsupported statement* in your issue of yesterday, against the affidavits of the gentlemen named.

I might further state, as I did yesterday, that this charge against Mr. Siebeneck of offering a bonus of $500 or $600 is an adroit side issue to cover up the $170 defalcation of Mr. Vannote and that it is about time that the above named gentleman's account was audited by an impartial committee,

Yours, very truly.

HENRY A. LAVELY.

A CARD FROM MR. NELLIS.

EDITOR CHRONICLE:—In reply to aquestion as to what I know relative to the statement purporting to have been made by Mr Lavely to the Executive Committee, that you would control the press of Pittsburgh in behalf of the Exposition interests for $500 or $600, I would say: First, I desire to have it distinctly understood that I do not wish to be brought into any controversy whatever. My relations and motives in behalf of the enterprise were pure, and I performed my duty honorably and impartially. When my labors were misconstrued by some connected therewith, I resolved to withdraw and present my services to the public, leaving it to their appreciation for my compensation. Second, I desire to say that the first I ever heard in regard to the $500 or $600 story was through the Pittsburgh Press.

Very truly yours,

A. J. NELLIS.

SUSPICIOUS SHIPMENTS.

ALLEGED SHARPER ARRESTED.

Some weeks ago two strangers made their appearance at Erie, rented a storeroom and commenced the business of wholesale liquor and grocery business. They gave the names of D. W. Graves and J. F. Chapman, and the style of the firm was Graves & Bro., Chapman having been represented as the bookkeeper. They ordered goods from the East, which instead of delivering at the store room, it is alleged, were shipped to this city after the marks had been taken off them, and the strangers then left Erie. A telegram was received by Chief McCandless to look out for the alleged bogus dealers, and Detectives Scott and Cupples, who were assigned the duty of looking after them, arrested a man on Liberty street on Saturday morning, who gave the name of J. F. Chapman, and who it is alleged was endeavoring to dispose of the goods fraudulently obtained. The authorities at Erie have been notified, and will be here this morning to identify the prisoner.

INFORMATION WANTED.

In April, 1872, THOMAS J. McCALL, aged now 21 years, left his father's residence, near Moorestown, Ohio, since which time nothing has been heard from him. His mother is ill, and anxious to see him. Any one knowing his relatives, and any information concerning him will be gratefully received by the undersigned. He is large and of square build, with a scar on his forehead. It is earnestly desired that he should return home, where his presence is most ardently desired at this time. All newspapers throughout the country are requested to copy this notice. Cincinnati and Pittsburgh papers especially are asked to give this notice a place in their columns.

JOSEPHUS McCALL,
Morristown, Belmont Co., Ohio.
dec17-w3m

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Mrs. Jane Phillips, Phillips Mill's, Indiana Co., Pa., says: "I am thankful for the Centaur Liniment—so much so that I feel like a new woman. My lameness is from palsy of eight years standing. I write with my left hand. I can now walk through the house and help tend the office, and I think, with God's blessing on your Liniment, I will soon be fully cured."

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"H. MANSELL, Supt. Adams Ex. Stables, N. Y.
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"ALBERT S. OLIN, Supt. Nat. Ex. Stables, N. Y."

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In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or rising up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old rose plates, making them solid as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

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Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anaesthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and fun comes. Longest gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal1-1yr

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, No. 91 GRAND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to operate in the cure of all forms of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No letter will be returned to the medicine desired, and a large experience in a practice of many years, in each branch of the profession, warrants perfect success or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Prostration of the Head, Nervousness, Disease of the Bladder and Kid

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

New President of the Senate to be Chosen.

Debate on Mississippi Election Postponed.

Numerous Bills Introduced.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. MORTON called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, providing for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent election in Mississippi. He said he had in his possession a large number of documents written by persons in Mississippi detailing the circumstances which attended the recent election there. The statement which he proposed to lay before the Senate was not of his knowledge but had been derived from others, and first he desired to call attention to the total vote in that State in 1869, 71 and 73. In 1869, at the election on the adoption of the Constitution, the total vote was 114,283; in 1872, of the Presidential election, 1 9,463; in 1873, the last Congressional election 117,948 and at the recent election, 163,565, an increase of more than 34,700 over the highest vote ever given by the Republican majority in the State in 1869 was 38,089; in 1871, it was 34,887; in 1873, it was 22,970, and at the recent election the Democratic majority was 30,147. The total Democratic vote in 1869 was 38,097; in 1872, it was 47,288; in 1873 it was 44,286, and in 1875 it was 96,106. It had been allowed by those who made statements to him that a large part of the vote at the last election was spurious and fraudulent; as the Republican vote, though it fell off some, did not fall off in a corresponding ratio; he read from papers in his possession to show there was intimidation in many cases, and said at least one Democratic newspaper there had called upon its friends after the election to be true to their party and not recognize those who had voted the Republican ticket. At Columbus, there were armed men, and where there had been a Republican majority in previous years there were but seventeen Republican votes. Ballot boxes were taken possession of by Democrats in Republican counties and stuffed by them. In Yazoo, the Republican vote in 1872 was 21,437 and the Democratic vote 411. At the last election there were but seven Republican votes cast there, while there were 4,044 Democratic ones, and it was said that these seven Republican votes were put in to show population in order that it might be shown that Republicans could vote there.

MORTON'S INQUIRY WITHOUT A PRECEDENT.

Mr. BAYARD (Delaware) said this resolution, so far as he knew, was without a precedent in the Senate, and he would like to inquire of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) under what clause of the Constitution of the United States he found authority to make an inquiry in a case of this kind.

Mr. MORTON said he did not propose to go into a Constitutional argument on this question. He had only to say it had been decided heretofore, as in the Louisiana case. Besides, the election act had been violated in Mississippi and the blow had fallen upon colored people as it was intended to.

REMAKS OF MR. BAYARD.

Mr. BAYARD denied that the Louisiana case was similar to this and that the investigation was under that clause of the Constitution which made the Senate the sole judge of claims for seats in that body. If the law had been violated in Mississippi the Courts were open and this was a government law. The Courts were open for indictment of offenders and for damages against those who wronged others. In these Courts, the remedy was to be found. It could not be said political or party friends of the Senator from Indiana or Mississippi had not a full and equal chance before the law either in the United States or State Courts. The officers all over the State from the Governor down to constable were of the Senator's party, and if they could not punish violators of the law it was a sad confession for the Senator to make.

THE PROPER TIME TO CONSIDER THE RESOLUTION.

When the new Senator from Mississippi came here with his credentials, if there were grounds that he was not qualified, then the Senate could sit as judges, but until then no action could be taken. When, before, in the history of this country did the Senate of the United States propose to take testimony in regard to an election of a member of the other house of Congress, as this resolution proposed to do. The constitution provides that each house shall be judge of the qualification of its members. The Governor of Mississippi asked for federal troops before the election to keep the people of that State in awe. The correspondence between him and the head of the Department of Justice was known to allude to Governor Ames who failed to show that there was any occasion for federal interference. Mr. Bayard then referred to the late message of the President and said there was not one word about southern affairs. The Department of Justice had its agents down there gathering information for the guidance of that department; yet from that department there was not one word or suggestion as to these alleged wrongs. If these things existed, it was remarkable that the President of the United States maintained dead silence on the subject. All this matter came from the Senator from Indiana, who always seemed to have in his possession statements hostile towards the peace of the Southern States; some associate without character against the whole people of that country. This was

A REVOLUTIONARY PROPOSITION.

It was but another step in the march towards a consolidation of power which the people of this country must see. This was the first time that the Senate of the United States sought to take testimony concerning the election of members in the House of Congress. At the time these southern people were found helpless and bleeding at the foot of the Senator from Indiana and his party, the Senators of his (Bayard's) side asked when the time was to come that the Southern States could be rehabilitated. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) was asked then what warrant he found in the Constitution for his action, but he could give no answer. When asked why he would interfere with Tennessee or Mississippi any more than he would with New Jersey or New York, he answered: We claim the right to deal with these Southern States. In his own State of Indiana, he had seen a great change in the popular vote, recently.

Mr. MORTON said yes, and there might be a change in the popular vote in the Senator's State (Delaware).

Mr BAYARD—Yes, sir, but if my people express their ballot against me at the ballot box, I will not come here to ask the Senate to revolutionize my country. (Applause in the gallery.)

The Vice President announced if it should be repeated, he would order the Sergeant at Arms to clear the galleries.

Mr. BAYARD, resuming, said: The Senate, by giving assent to the proposition of the Senator from Indiana would declare that elections in the State were to be judged by the Senate.

MR. THURMAN GIVES HIS VIEWS.

Mr. THURMAN said the resolution of the Senator from Indiana had not been referred to any Committee. It was brought in by the Senator yesterday and contained a preamble, whereas it is alleged that these disorders existed. He (Thurman) asked by whom it was alleged; not by the President of the United States or any department of the government or by any paper before the Senate. It was alleged by the papers, one of which was in the private pocket of the Senator from Indiana. Did that Senator want to forestal the judgment of the Senate by going into an inquiry which should not come to the Senate before 1877, when it came to decide upon the credentials of the person who might come there claiming a seat from the State of Mississippi. Other Senators would be in the chamber then to decide that question and this Senate had no right to forestal their judgment. He referred at some length to the Louisiana case and argued that it was no precedent for the action now proposed. In the Louisiana case, the investigation was not ordered until after the credentials of the persons claiming seats from the State were present. It would not do for him (Thurman) to say that this was an attempt on the part of the Senator from Indiana to get up an electioneering document at public expense; but when the Senator (Morton) asked himself what right the Senate had to pass such a resolution he would find it impossible to give himself a satisfactory answer. He (Thurman) agreed with the Senator from Delaware that the courts were open in Mississippi and if the enforcement act had been violated offenders could be punished.

Mr. MORTON said, in his opinion, this debate on the part of his Democratic friends was simply extraordinary. It was in conflict with the whole of their course in the Louisiana case. He argued that the Louisiana investigation was ordered by the Senate before the credentials of applicants for seats were presented, and he believed the investigation was ordered with the approbation of his friends from Ohio (Thurman) and Del., (Bayard). Now, they had discovered there was no power to make investigation. Mr. Morton argued that the power to make this investigation was derived from several clauses in the Constitution; that instrument said the United States must guarantee a Republican Government to every State. If the ballot boxes were to be stuffed as in Mississippi, the whole Republic would be overthrown. His friend from Del., (Bayard) has said this was a revolutionary measure. It was not a revolutionary measure, but to guard against a revolution. The Senator, (Bayard), said, if the Republicans should carry his State, he would not come here for relief. He (Morton), was quite sure if the Republicans were to carry that State by means which the Democrats carried Mississippi, the last of it would never be heard. The Democrats would let these outrages go on, and if Republicans made a fuss about it, then they were told that they were lighting fires of discord.

FURTHER DEBATE POSTPONED.

Mr. GORDON said he arose to correct, to some extent, some of the impressions about Mississippi which the Senator from Indiana had received from newspapers, but as he could not catch all the Senator said, he would like the debate to go over until he could read his remarks.

MILITARY ARRESTS IN ALASKA.

Mr. MITCHELL submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish the Senate, if not incompatible with the public service, with a statement of the number of military arrests made in Alaska during the past three years together with the date of each charge on which the arrest in each case was made, the names of persons arrested and the period of imprisonment of each in that territory before surrender to civil authorities for trial. Agreed to.

PENSION FRAUDS.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of special agents to investigate frauds under pension laws. Referred.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint forty special agents who shall be employed under direction of the Commissioner of Pensions to investigate suspected attempts at fraud in connection with pensions, and to aid in the prosecution of offenders. These agents are to have the power to administer oaths, &c., and be paid $1,600 a year, together with traveling expenses, and four dollars for subsistence. The Commissioner of Pensions is also authorized to detail clerks from his office for duty as special agents in case this force should prove inadequate and to allow additional compensation provided for special agents.

A DONATION FOR FREE SCHOOLS.

Mr. CLAYTON introduced a bill donating the military reservation at Ft. Smith to the city of Fort Smith for free schools. Referred to Committee of Military Affairs.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. COOPER said he gave notice yesterday that on Tuesday next he would ask the Senate to consider the resolutions in memory of his late colleague (Andrew Johnson.) Since then he had learned that the House had voted to adjourn from Monday next until January 4th. He desired to have those resolutions before the Senate as soon as possible, and gave notice he would offer them on Tuesday, the 11th of January.

THE HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives providing that when the two houses adjourn on Monday next it be to meet on Tuesday, January 4th, 1876.

Mr. THURMAN said some of the Senators could not reach here by Tuesday the 4th, and he therefore moved to amend by inserting Wednesday, January 5th. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted as amended.

PROPOSED ALCOHOLIC COMMISSION.

Mr. HOWE introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a Commission on the subject of alcoholic liquor traffic. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill requires the President to appoint (subject to confirmation by the Senate) a commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be a Federal officeholder, nor an advocate of temperance or total abstinence in relation to alcoholic liquors, who shall serve without salary and within two years investigate the liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation and its general economical moral and scientific aspects in connection with paupers in crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare of the people, and also inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. The bill appropriates $10,000 for necessary expenses, and requires the Commission to report the result of their investigations to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Mr. SPENCER said that at the last session of the Alabama Legislature a committee was appointed to inquire whether corrupt practice had been used to secure his election to the Senate. As the committee was not the one by which he was elected, he had not appeared before it. He denied the charges of fraud and corruption and said the Legislature which appointed this committee was elected by fraud, the same as the one recently elected in Mississippi. The Alabama election, by which this Legislature was put in, like that in Mississippi, was part of a conspiracy to overthrow lawful government in the South. He recognized the Senate of the United States as the only body having authority to inquire into his election and his right to a seat in the chamber. He therefore offered a resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Election inquire whether George E Spencer, Senator in Congress from the State of Alabama, did use, or cause to be used, corrupt practices to secure his election, and authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the holiday recess.

Mr. DAVIS suggested that the resolution lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. CONKLING said the Senator from Alabama had been assailed, and he asked for an investigation by the Senate Committee. He hoped the Senator from West Virginia would not ask a postponement.

Mr. THURMAN said he knew nothing whatever of the case, but it seemed to him that the resolution, as drawn, simply directed inquiry as to whether the Senator himself had used the corrupt practices. The broader question whether the election was secured by fraud was not covered by the resolution.

Mr. SPENCER said he would modify it to meet the views of the Senator from Ohio.

The resolution was then modified to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections are hereby instructed to investigate into and inquire whether in the election of Mr. George E Spencer, as Senator from the State of Alabama, there was used, or caused to be used, and employed corrupt means and corrupt practices, to secure his election to the seat he now holds, and that said committee be empowered to administer oaths and to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, to employ stenographers and such clerical assistance as they may deem necessary, and to sit during the recess of Congress if it is considered advisable, and to report the result of their investigation as soon as practicable. The resolution, as modified, was agreed to.

THE STEAMBOAT LAWS.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial of practical steamboat men and persons engaged in navigation, designating certain portions of steamboat laws which should be changed. He said it gave him great pleasure to present such paper because it indicated particularly what changes should be made, and also showed that men engaged in steamboating had some regard for the safety of those traveling. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

RAILWAY AID ASKED.

Mr. WITHERS, by request, introduced a bill to aid the Washington and Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad to construct a narrow gauge railroad from tidewater to St. Louis and Cincinnati. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 17, 1875.

THE SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following:

Whereas, Since the last session of the Senate, the Vice President of the United States has deceased; therefore,

Resolved, That on the 7th of January next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the Senate will proceed to the election of a President pro tem.

He said he offered this resolution, and would like to have it lie over and be printed, in order that during recess Senators might look up precedents and consider the important question which has been suggested in the newspapers and otherwise in respect to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate in the event of what in the course of life was a probable contingency. He had no personal doubt that the present presiding officer of the Senate was President pro tem. within the Constitution, but his (Edmunds') opinion was that it was advisable, if there was any possible doubt about that, the Senate should put the question at rest.

Mr. THURMAN suggested that the Senator from Vermont consent to having the resolution referred either to the Committee on Judiciary, of which he (Edmunds) was Chairman, or to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. If referred to a committee, a report could be made and the Senate should have a report upon it from the same committee.

Mr. ROUTWELL suggested that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. THURMAN moved it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he was a member of the Common on Privileges and Elections, but he did not seek to avoid any duty. It occurred to him that this question properly belongs to the Judiciary Committee and he moved to refer it to that committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he was willing to have it referred and the motion of Mr. Saulsbury was agreed to. Subsequently that motion was reconsidered and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE RECENT ELECTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE CHAIR laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the resolution of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) authorizing the appointment of a special committee to enquire into the recent election in Mississippi.

Mr. THURMAN hoped the discussion on this resolution would go over until Monday.

Mr. BAYARD said a number of members had accepted the invitation to visit the Centennial buildings in Philadelphia to-morrow, before the Senator from Indiana brought in his resolution. Had they known his resolution was to have been brought forward, they would not have accepted the invitation. He (BAYARD) was not one of those who had accepted, but others had, and they would not like to be disappointed.

Mr. MORTON said he had been spoken to by several Senators who had made arrangements to go to Philadelphia. With his experience in the Senate, he knew the difficulty in attempting to keep the Senate in session. To dispose of the matter, if a vote could be taken in an hour, he would be glad to have it; if not, he would not press the resolution to-day, and therefore made no objection to it going over until Monday.

The Senate then went into executive session and on the opening of the doors adjourned until Monday next.

THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Randall, the Senate amendment to the concurrent resolution for adjournment postponing the day of meeting from the 4th to the 5th of January was agreed to.

NAME OF A VESSEL CHANGED.

Mr. WELLS introduced and asked to have put on its passage, a bill to change the name of the steamboat Tom Jasper of St. Louis, to that of Centennial.

Mr. CONGER spoke of the bad policy of changing names of vessels and denounced it as a fraud upon the public which, for the last six years, Congress had steadily refused to countenance.

Mr. HOLMAN also opposed the bill and argued for its reference to the Committee on Commerce.

After further discussion and several preliminary votes the bill was passed, yeas, 123; nays, 96.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. WILSHIRE, donating public lands in Arkansas to that State for the support of the public free school and of the State University.

Mr. PAGE (Cal.) offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States, as framed by the Fathers of the Republic, imposes no limits on the eligibility of any citizen to the office of President further than that he must be native-born and of certain time of residence; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this House, the right of selecting candidates for the office of President can only be lawfully exercised by the people under existing Constitutional restriction and has never been delegated by the people to the House of Representatives or to any of members of the same and that any attempt by the House of Representatives to limit or forestal the public will, on a question of such importance, be an invasion of the powers reserved by the people at large, to be freely exercised by them without any interference from any Legislative body whatever.

The reading of the resolution was greeted with laughter on both sides of the House, and the House refused to second the previous question by a vote of 30 to 89.

PROPOSED NEW TERRITORY.

By Mr. KIDDER, to establish the territory of Pembina.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The incorporation of General Legislation on appropriation bills sometimes requires either the support of objectional provisions or opposition to necessary appropriations; and,

Whereas, Every measure should stand on its own merits; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be directed to report an amendment to the rules which shall exclude from appropriation bills all general legislation either on reports of Conference Committees or otherwise.

Mr. COX offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into and report upon the expediency and justice of giving to the German Empire the notice required by the fifth article of the treaty with the North German Empire, signed on the 22nd of February, 1868, for the termination of said treaty or so much thereof and the protocols of June 12, 1871, as related to the citizens of the United States, their renunciation of naturalization and their political condition in Germany under said treaty and protocols.

The House then adjourned till Monday next, with the understanding that the business on that day shall be confined to the presentation by the Speaker of any communications he may have to make.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

FOURTEEN prisoners languish in the Brookville jail.

THE Somerset Democrat denies the existance of small-pox in that county.

A HANDSOME new Odd Fellow's Hal was dedicated in Brookville last week.

THE Fayette county teachers will institute from December 27th to 31st inclusive.

A BOARDING HOUSE in Clarion, kept by an ex-Sheriff was closed by the ruling Sheriff last week.

AMOS B. KNABB, of Lock Haven, in company with two friends, shot twenty-five deer this seas.n.

JOHN SHIRLEY, Armstrong county, died recently at the advanced age of one hundred and three years.

MRS. JOHN LEE, a colored attendant at the Reading depot, had both legs cut off on the railroad on Monday.

THE boy Lewis in the mountains of Fayette county, that was cut and stabbed by Robinson is still lingering.

THE Independent Press is the name of a new paper that will be published at Franklin in the interests of the Prohibitionists.

ELI LANDIS, of Lancaster, had his breast and abdomen crushed flat by the wheels of a wagon, laden with two tons weight on Saturday last.

J. L. BROWN, of Connellsville, died of lock-jaw last week, brought on by a small cut he had received on the forehead a few days before.

MR. HENRY MEYER an old and estimable citizen of Chariton, Clinton county, was drowned in the canal at that place one day last week.

THE lad Critchfield who disappeared from his home at Confluence, Somerset county, about one month ago, is still among the missing.

A COW belonging to Mr. David Douglass, of Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, gave birth to a calf weighing one hundred and eighty pounds.

SOME unprincipled villain buried a stone through a window of the United Brethren Church at Greensburg, while the congregation was at worship, last week.

HENRY MYERS, of Clinton county, fell into the canal while in the act of dipping a bucket of water. His corpse was found about three hundred yards from the point.

A YOUNG man named Albert Cadow has been granted $4,750, for injuries sustained by an accident on the Reading railroad. The railroad company have asked for a new trial.

JAMES MCLAUGHLIN, a native of Chester county, died in Hartford county, Maryland, aged ninety-eight years. He was the past survivor of ten children, all but two living until they were ninety-eight years old.

GEORGE SHANE, switch-tender on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed by the Way Passenger train at Gallitzin on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased was an aged man and leaves a wife and family at Gallitzin.

IN Duncansville, Blair county, there are two veterans of the war of 1812, Powell and Gates by name. The latter walked to Hollidaysburg on Friday last, a distance of several miles, for the purpose of having his pension papers filled out.

A YOUNG girl named Kightlinger, of Venango county, was terribly, if not fatally, burned, recently, by a boy named Welsh, who, for fun, took a shovelful of coals from the stove at school and threw them among a bevy of young girls.

MRS ANNIE COOK, the last of a family of twenty-one children by the same mother, died in Broad Top City, Huntingdon county, recently. The deceased was seventy-five years old. Her mother was married when fifteen and died at the age of ninety-nine.

SHARON has now within her limits more fast horses and better ones than any town of the same size in the State. Brother Jonathan with a record of 2:24, and a stud of fine and fleety colts are grazing on the hillside around their owner's barn. Magnolia, record 2:29½, draws a phaeton through town driven by a lady. John McNair, pacer, record 2:24 to wagon, paddles through the mud to a buggy. Sandy goes errands for a soap factory, and Raft and Harry Thorn are spending the winter in the barn.

THE Osceola Reville records the fact that Messrs. McCauley & Louther, of Houtzdale, received an order by telegraph for thirty pieces of white pine timber 10x10 and fifty feet long, for the new Market street bridge, Philadelphia, and having no logs at their mills called their employees together and going into the woods after night with lighted torches, chopped down the required number of trees, which they hauled to the mill, two miles distant, and sawed and loaded on the cars before 9:55 the next morning—just seventeen hours after the order had been received. Quick work that—wasn't it.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

A TRACK WALKER STRUCK AT TURTLE CREEK.

Shortly after six o'clock on Thursday evening a man was found lying upon the north track of the Pennsylvania railroad, near Turtle Creek, in a dying condition. He was conveyed to the depot, where he was recognized as John Shafle, of Patton township. His injuries were examined and it was found that both of his legs were broken, that his skull was badly fractured and that he had also received internal injuries. He lingered in great agony until about ten o'clock when death ensued. He was seen walking on the track a short time before the accident, and it is supposed he was struck by the "limited mail." An inquest was held on his body yesterday morning by Coroner McMullin, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a coal miner by occupation, was forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and one child.

WASHINGTON.

THE NATIONAL HOME.

Text of Letter ddressed to Collector of Customs.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—The Board of Managers of the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, have been in session in this city the past few days. There were present Chief Justice Waite, Gen. B. F. Butler, Gen. J. H. Martendale, Ex-Governor Smith of New Hampshire, Dr. E. B. Walcott, of Wisconsin and Gen. J. S. Negley of Pennsylvania.

Reports from several homes showed that 6,651 disabled soldiers were cared for during the past year as follows. At Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio, 3,709; at eastern branch, Augusta, Me., 1,024; at northwestern branch, Milwaukee, Wis., 871; being a total of 592 more than were supported last year.

The Board decided to reduce the pay of officers and employees 15 per cent.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Following is a copy of a letter addressed to-day from the Treasury department to Collectors of Customs at the principal ports containing conclusions of the Department on the question of drawback on refined sugars and syrups. The following rates of drawback on refined sugars and syrup, wholly manufactured from imported raw sugar are hereby established in lieu of those heretofore in force on loaf, cutloaf, crushed, granulated and powdered, refined sugar, stove dried, or dried by other equally effective process entirely the product of foreign duty paid on sugar, three and sixty-one hundredths cents per pound. On refined white coffee sugar, undried and above No. 20 Dutch standard in color entirely the product of foreign duty paid sugar three cents per pound. On all grades of refined coffee sugar No 20 Dutch standard and below in color entirely the product of foreign duty paid sugar two and a half cents per pound. Syrup resulting entirely from refining of foreign duty paid sugar six and one quarter cents per gallon and allowances on sugars to be subject to a deduction of one per cent. and allowances on syrup to a deduction of ten per cent. as prescribed by law.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Postmaster General has before him an official paper proposing the present postage law to remain precisely as it is except to exclude from the operation of the act of Congress increasing the rates on third class matter, all transient newspapers and magazines, all magazines, unsealed circulars and prospectuses, and expressly fix the rates of these as they were before the increase.

The trustees of the Howard University have unanimously elected Mr. Smith, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, President of the University.

A TRIPLE EXECUTION.

Terrible Death Struggles of One of the Doomed Men.

NEW YORK, December 17.—A tremendous crowd assembled in the Toombs prison this morning to witness the execution of Weston, Ellis and Thompson, colored men. So great was the rush that many who had no tickets got inside the gates, notwithstanding the efforts of the police. The doomed men were led to the scaffold by Sheriff Conner, who, at 10:25 gave the signal when the weights were let go, and the bodies of the three murderers were lifted into the air.

A MOST HORRIBLE SCENE

then ensued. Weston died easily, no motion of his person was perceptible except a brief shudder and an occasional contraction of his legs. His body shivered from head to foot, and his breast heaved and he raised his arms three times, working his fingers convulsively.

TERRIBLE DEATH STRUGGLES OF ELLIS

But the mode of Ellis' death was the cruelest of all. At the last moment, after the noose had been adjusted, he suddenly turned his head, and disarranged the position of the knot. Before it could be readjusted the signal was given, and the weight fell. The knot slipped and became fixed beneath the chin. He began to writhe terribly, and placing his feet against the boards at the side of the scaffold, he attempted to raise himself and relieve the strain upon his neck. He then swung around and convulsively seized Thompson who was hanging next to him, and again endeavored to raise himself. He even succeeded in twice clasping his legs around Thompson's waist and by thus easing his neck, was enabled to breathe more freely, and to prolong his agony. He even seized the rope just above the knot, his arms having been fastened too loosely, and as he did so, his handkerchief, which was in his hand when he was swung into the air, fell over his shoulder. He was heard to cry aloud, "Save me," and his breath was plainly discernible as it issued from beneath the black cap that covered his face. Strong men turned away pale ond trembling from the sickening spectacle and there were murmurs of "Take him down," and "Cut the rope." But fortunately there was no need of a double execution; in his struggles, he again shifted the knot and the noose suddenly closed around his windpipe and he was strangled to death.

ST. LOUIS.

The Case of Gen. Babcock.

ST. LOUIS, December 17. — General Babcock has been sent for and he is expected here to-morrow to plead and have his case set. It will doubtless be certified up to the United States Circuit Court in the January term, and come off after those of McKee and Maguire. A report was circulated here that some important documents which were to be used against Babcock had been purloined from the desk of the clerk of the United States Court, proves to be entirely unfounded.

AN EXECUTION.

Henry Hallenschied, a German sixty-five years old, was hanged at Sherman, Missouri, this afternoon for the murder of his son-in-law, Christian Alband, in June last. The prisoner was brought to the gallows about one o'clock, and at 1:20 the trap was sprung and the poor old culprit launched into eternity. He died with but a slight struggle, and at 1:40 the body was cut down and delivered to his friends for burial. Hallenschied's wife, only one year his janitor, was convicted as accessory to the murder and sentenced to be hanged with him, but Gov. Harden commuted her sentence to imprisonment for life, and she will be sent to the penitentiary to-morrow. The gallows were erected on a high bluff near the town. The execution was witnessed by several thousand persons, who came from all parts of the surrounding country, some of them from points seventy-five miles distant.

ANOTHER TRAIN ROBBERY

Contents of a Safe in a U. S. Express Car Stolen.

ST. LOUIS, December 18.—Between four and five o'clock this morning, the United States Express Car on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern train due here at 6.15 A. M. was entered between Ferguson and Jennings Station, some ten ar twelve miles from here. The messenger, Charles Kincaid, was thrown into a large package chest and locked up and the safe robbed of from $10,000 to $20,000 in money and bonds.

STATEMENT OF THE MESSENGER.

Kincaid says he was lying on one of the packing boxes in the car half asleep, when he felt a heavy hand on his shoulder. He turned his head around and was confronted by a pistol in the hands of a masked man. Before he could speak he was seized by the collar of his coat from behind and found himself under cover of two more pistols in the hands of another masked man. He was then thrust into a large packing box which had been emptied of its package by the robbers and the lid closed on him and locked. He does not know what occurred after that until the train reached St. Louis and he was released, except that he heard the men working at the safe and supposed they were robbing it. He says the doors of the car, beside locking with the ordinary snap lock are secured by chains fastened loosely on the inside so they can be opened a few inches, but still as secure that nobody can enter the car. Kincaid, on taking charge of the car at Kansas City observed that one of the staples on the rear door had been drawn out and that the chain on that door was useless. After leaving Mexico, the messenger has nothing to do, and generally takes short naps on that end of the route. When Kincaid laid down on the packing box, he took the precaution to place his heaviest trunk, weighing about 150 pounds, against the door, so that even if it were unlocked from the outside, it could not be opened without pushing the trunk away. This was done, but so noiselessly that the messenger in his half asleep condition did not hear it.

On the arrival of the train here, he was released from his confinement in nearly a smothered condition. The car was in pretty good order, only few packages being scattered about, but the safe was rifled of all valuables. Kincaid can give but a very meagre description of the robbers and the detectives here have so far gained very little information to work on. It is thought they crossed the bridge and started east immediately after the arrival of the train or that they left the train as soon as they finished the robbery. Kincaid thinks they boarded the train at St. Charles, but the fact that the express car door had been tampered with at Kansas City leads to the belief that the robbers might have come through from there as passengers.

INDIANAPOLIS.

A Family Stricken Down With Fri chinæ.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 17.—Dr. Pettijohn, having a medical practice near Westfield, on the borders of Hamilton county some ten miles north of Indianapolis, day before yesterday brought Dr. Fletcher, for microscopic examination, a piece of pork, tenderloin and some portions of human muscle which he believed to be infested with trichinae. It was learned from him that a family named Beal ate freely of pork, tenderloin and soon after the entire family had become affected, some seriously and one, a little girl, fatally, with symptoms which he afterwards traced directly to the presence of trichinae. After the death of the little girl, he secured a portion of the gastroc tenderloin and the specimens were then submitted to a close microspical examination by both Drs. Fletcher and Chambers. In a piece of the muscle, the size of a pin head, Dr. Fletcher found twenty of the little "varmints" of mature growth and still showing signs of active life. As yet, only the little girl has died, but others of the family are dangerously ill.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Indianapolis bar this morning, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late William W. Luthers were passed and eulogistic tributes pronounced by several of the prominent attorneys of the city. Pall-bearers were selected and other arrangements for his funeral were made.

PHILADELPHIA.

Arrival of the Congressional Delegation—An Enthusiastic Reception Accorded Them.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.—The Congressional delegation reached here about 8 P. M. and were driven in carriges to hotels. The President and his wife, Col. Fred Grant and wife are the guests of G. W. Childs. Postmaster General Jewell is the guest of Col. Wm. McMichael. Secretary Robeson and Attorney General Pierrepont are stopping with ex-Secretary Borie. Justices Waite, Field and Bradley are the guests of Hon. Thomas H. Dudley of Camden. The whole party, the Cabinet, Supreme Court, torsa en and Representatives and newspaper correspondents number about four hundred. Chestnut street, over which the train of carriages passed was handsomely illuminated, the windows of private dwellings being thrown open and lighted; likewise stores, which were in many instances handsomely decorated. The buildings of the Reform Club, American Club and Neptune Club were illuminated and decorated, presenting a striking appearance. The crowd in attendance at the Continental Hotel was so great both inside and out that the police were obliged to put up ropes to make a passage way for the guests.

A committee of merchants escorted the party to this city, meeting them at Wilmington. Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Reception, presented the President at Wilmington a letter from the Mayor of Philadelphia extending to him and the distinguished delegation the hospitalities of Philadelphia. President Grant replied in a few remarks. Newspaper correspondents are being entertained to-night by the reporters of Philadelphia.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of W. B. Thompson.

LITTLE ROCK, December, 18.—W. B. Thompson was hung yesterday at Lewisburg for the murder of a Mrs. Slover, a widow woman. About six months ago, Thompson confessed the crime, but said he did it at the instigation of a son-in-law of the deceased. On the scaffold he was cool and collected and smoked a cigar before putting on the black cap. He bid good bye to the crowd and kissed his hand to the ladies. About six thousand people witnessed the execution.

ANOTHER THOMSON HUNG.

NEW YORK, December 18.—A dispatch from Savannah says that Nick Thomson, who killed Captain James H. Hunter at Quitman, in October, 1874, was hung at that place yesterday, Governor Smith having refused to respite him

PHILADELPHIA.

The Washington Delegation Inspect the Centennial Buildings.

A Dejeuner Given Them by the Commission.

Characteristic Toasts Propounded.

ELOQUENT RESPONSES MADE.

Success of the Enterprise Assured

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—This morning the guests of the Centennial Commission left the Continental Hotel for Fairmount Park. At the corner of Eighteenth and Walnut streets, President Grant joined the company, which arrived on the Centennial grounds about 11:30. After a drive of over one hour, the party entered Horticultural hall, which was tastefully decorated, Secretary Chandler escorting President Grant and G. W. Childs Mrs. Grant, Secretaries Bristow and Robeson following.

THE BANQUET.

The beautiful hall inspected, the company entered banqueting hall, and after prayer by Bishop Simpson, partook of a delightful dejeuner made more enjoyable by the music of a fine orchestra. John C. Bullitt presided.

The report of Mr. Bullitt explained the dimensions of the Centennial buildings, and said they would cover more ground than those of any exhibition of modern times. Already more than one half of the space has been taken by foreign Governments. Speaking of the cost, he said it would be $6,724,850. What was needed to complete the work was $1,537,149. The speaker urged upon the Representatives of the Government to consider the importance of the Exhibition and to afford the means necessary to finish the work. Whatever prestige may result from its success will inure to the credit of the whole country.

TOASTS AND RESPONSES.

To the toast, "The President of the United States," President Grant bowed his acknowledgments.

Chief Justice Waite responded to the toast, "The Supreme Court of the United States," and thanked the people of Philadelphia for the handsome reception, and trusted that the great event would prove a success.

The "Senate of the United States" was responded to by Senator Morton, who said that Philadelphia and Pennsylvania had done all they could, and he believed that the other States would come forward. If the Exposition was carried out, and he had no doubt but that it would, the generations to come would cherish our memories as we do those of our ancestors of one hundred years ago.

Hon. John Hancock, of Texas, responded to the toast "The House of Representatives," and said the difference of opinion between the two sections had passed away in the great desire to help the patriotic movement which would take place next year. He expressed astonishment at the great progress made on the buildings.

Governor Bedle, of New Jersey, responded to the toast, "The Governors of the several States." He said the Government was right in leaving the people to do the work at first, but now it was time for Congress to take part in the great Exposition.

"Agriculture, the basis of the prosperity of the Nation," was responded to by Hon. C. Henry Harrison, of Illinois, and he spoke frequently in favor of the great Exposition.

"Commerce, the handmaid of all other industries in exchanging commodities among our own people and with foreign Nations," was responded to by James G. Blaine, who made a witty address, closing with complimentary remarks to Pennsylvania and what she had done during the century now drawing to an end. Governor Hawley, George Bancroft and John Welsh made brief addresses, and the reception was brought to a close.

In the evening, Horticultural hall was illuminated, and most of the gentlemen from Washington returned on the evening train. The President, however, with other distinguished officials, remained for the reception of the Saturday night club.

THE MOODY-SANKEY MEETING—DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—At the Moody-Sankey meeting to-night every seat was occupied fifteen minutes after the doors were opened. This was caused by the rumor circulated through the day that President Grant would be present. Among those present were the President and wife, ex-Senator Cattell, Gov. Hartranft, A. E. Borie, Col. Fred Grant and wife, Postmaster General Jewell and wife, ex-speaker Blaine, Gov. Bedle of New Jersey, Senator Wallace, Gen. Garfield, Judge Duell, Commissioner of Patents, Gen. Robert E. Patterson, Judge Strong and many Congressmen and Washington newspaper correspondents. Moody delivered the same sermon as in the afternoon.

Ex-Speaker Blaine said Moody was the most remarkable man he ever heard, and Postmaster General Jewell said his remarks in the latter part of his discourse were wonderful. The President also expressed pleasure at the services.

BREMEN.

THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

BREMEN, December 16. — Thomassen, the passenger on the Mosel who owned the cask of dynamite which caused the terrible disaster at Bremen, has confessed his guilt, saying he had accomplices at New York. The motive for the diabolical scheme appears to have been to procure exaggerated and fictitious insurance and to share afterwards with the others. He intended to place his hellish machine on the Deutschland but it was not ready in time.

WHO MADE THE INFERNAL MACHINE.

It is stated that Thompson alias Thomassen had his clock work made by a mechanic named Fuchs, residing at Bernburg. The apparatus was constructed to run noiselessly for ten days when it caused a lever to act and strike with a force of thirty pounds. Twenty ssmilar machines have been ordered. The negotiations between Thompson and Fuchs have been carried on since 1873. When Fuchs visited Thompson in Leipsic, he was told by the latter that the machines were required for a manufactory in the United States.

DEATH OF THOMASSEN.

Thomassen died to-day from the effect of injuries inflicted by himself. He stated that his true name was William King Thompson and that he was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. His age is believed to be about thirty-five years. He confessed that he was once captain of the vessel Old Dominion, and that he changed his name to avoid being prosecuted for running the blockade during the civil war in America; that he bought the explosive material in the United States and had it forwarded to his address, and that the clock-work attachment was manufactured in Germany and was set to explode the charge in eight days.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Willis Johnson, charged with burglary, was acquitted.

John and James Gauley were acquitted of a charge of assault and battery on Isaiah Falder, and costs divided between the prosecutor and defendants.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Wm. Adams, indicted for larceny on oath of John Kenyon.

John Thomas, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, on oath of G. K. McMasters, plead nolle contendere.

Alonzo Kennedy, who was indicted jointly with Wm. Adams for larceny, and who plead guilty, was sent to the Workhouse for eighteen months.

John Vey was acquitted of a charge of larceny on oath of John M. Skillinger.

Victor Herb was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, and James Wareham, the prosecutor, ordered to pay costs.

Wm. P. Bowman was acquitted of a charge of assault, and the prosecutor, Jno L. Davidson, directed to pay costs.

Wm. Hoerr was convicted of entering a building with felonious intent.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The bond of receiver in the equity case of Kinder Blair vs. F. H. Kennedy was presented and approved.

J. H. Milligan, Esq., was appointed examiner in the case of Conrad Van Buren, trustee, vs. John Voler et al.

Wm. Reed and John Craig, partners as Reed & Craig, vs. Thos. S. Blair and wife, a sci fa. on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

Mt. Lebanon Cemetery vs. Wm. Espey, an action to recover subscriptions to capital stock. Verdict for plaintiff for $506 82, subject to a question of law reserved.

Hoffman vs. Handeschild. Verdict for plaintiff for $50.

Thos. Scott vs. Annie E. Allinder. An action for damages on account of a defective sewer, alleged to have been maintained by defendant. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of William A. Reed vs. Thos. Bell and John Wier, is still on trial.

Abraham A. Andrews was appointed guardian ad litem of Elizabeth and Henry Bradley.

On motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., J. G. Milligan and Alex. McIntosh were admitted to practice.

In the case of Wilkinson and wife vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, the plaintiffs took a non suit.

Elijah Powell vs. Anson Cheffins, an action of trover and conversion. On trial.

In the case of Kalb vs. Herbert, defendant moved for a new trial.

Mary A. McGuire vs. A. G. Walters. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

William B. McLean was adjudged bankrupt on the petition of Geo. S. Lacy.

Wm. B. Barton, Pittsburgh. Resolution for a composition confirmed.

N. Whitting & Co., Pittsburgh. Objections to composition referred to Register Shafer.

Francis Ardary, Pittsburgh. Petition for discharge referred to Register Harper, for examination on the 10th prox.

Samuel T. McClelland, Pittsburgh. Resolution of composition confirmed.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

George Smith plead guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced fifteen months to the Work house. W. V. Dermitt prosecutor.

Thomas H. Williams, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, plead guilty, and was sentenced to the Workhouse. A. Cannon prosecutor.

Patrick Durkin, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, plead guilty and was sentenced nine months to the Workhouse. A. N. Kennedy prosecutor.

An information against Margaret E. Baggin for perjury, charged by Mary Logan, was quashed, for the reason that no assignment of perjury was alleged.

Frank Ketterly and Frank Vogle, larceny. Charged by Lorenz Walter. Jury out.

Francis Collins plead guilty to larceny and receiving stolen goods, and was sentenced sixty days to the Workhouse.

William McCoy, charged with larceny, is on trial.

Larry Gilson is on trial on a charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier

Thomas Scott vs. Annie Allinder; action for damages for an alleged nuisance. On trial.

Reed & Craig vs. Blair and wife. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing Kirkpatrick.

On motion of Thomas C. Lazear, Esq., Albert W. McIntire was admitted to practice in this court.

Reed vs. Bell. On trial.

Elijah Powell vs. Anson Cheffins. Verdict for plaintiff for $120.

Mary A. McGuire vs. Dr. A. G. Walters. Action to recover damages for alleged false arrest. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,241 80.

David Clayburn vs. William League. Action for wages. On trial.

John Moran, Esq., was admitted to practice.

Alex. Sayers and Wm. Cuthbert were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of W. A. Lyons.

Weaver vs. Weaver. H. C. Campbell appointed examiner.

Julius Prager vs. Lewis Strauss. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Morgan Bell, bankrupt, Greene county. Argument on the motion for an injunction against the People's Bank, of Carmichaels, et al., by Mr. Garrison and Mr. Wier for, and Mr. McClurg against the same. The court reserved its decision.

James Watson, bankrupt, Indiana. Rule granted on assignee to show cause why he should not take charge of the personal property of the bankrupt, and in the meantime restraining Thomas Murry from further proceeding against the said estate. An argument on the rule took place by Messrs. Robb and Weir against the rule, after which the said rule was discharged.

Thos. F. Bailey, bankrupt, Allegheny City. An order was made for a meeting of the creditors on the 4th prox., to consider a propositipn for composition and settlement.

Heinz, Noble & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. Adjudged bankrupt and the matter referred to Register Shafer. A restraining order was issued against Henry Goodbelbit et al., and an argument had on the appointment of a personal assignee, the court reserving its decision.

Huntingdon W. Jackson, Esq., of Chicago, Ill., was, on motion of Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., admitted to practice.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John Glemen, felonious assault and battery. Acquitted.

Charles Bach, larceny. Acquitted.

George N. Butterfield and W. G. Alexander, larceny of $30 from C. W. Hastings. Convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years and six months.

Frederick and Joseph Strenter, convicted of larceny of ten pounds of beef, were each sentenced to the Work House for sixty days. Frederick Henning was the prosecutor.

Tillie Smith pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, preferred by John Powers, and was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Larry Gilson was acquitted of the charge of entering a building with felonious intent, but sentenced for a former conviction of aggravated assault and battery, to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

The jury were out in the case of Louis Kim indicted for larceny.

James Goodrich plead nolo contendre to a charge of assault and battery with intent to steal from the person.

P. Duffy et al., charged with aggravated assault and battery. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Julius Prager vs. Louis Strauss. Verdict for defendant for $25 24.

Thomas Scott vs. Annie E. Allinder. Verdict for plaintiff for $350.

Arthur Gainsford vs. Painter & Welsh. On trial.

In the voluntary assignment of Anderson & Ramaly to Theodore Bruback, Benjamin Schmidt and J. T. Young were appointed appraisers.

Julius Prager vs. Raphael Strauss. Verdict for defendant for $13 68.

W. B. Hodge vs. B. Bahmer & Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $143 50.

Wesley Coulter vs. Francis & Johnson. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

David Clayburn vs. Wm. League. Verdict for defendant.

Wm. A. Reed vs. Thomas Bell and John Wier. Jury out.

City of Allegheny vs. Robinson's estate. Jury out.

The Commonwealth ex-rel vs. Domenic Carey. The defendant was adjudged a lunatic, and the Court appointed James M. Conway a committee of his person and estate.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

Frank Fronder, of Pittsburgh, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Harper.

N. W. Stecker, bankrupt, Bradford county. Register taxed a fee of $40 83 for his report as to insufficiency of creditors asking adjudication.

A. O. Sturdevant, bankrupt, Erie county. Restraining order granted against Ezra Cooper and H. R. Ferry.

Alex Mckinley, bankrupt, Erie county. A similar order was granted against same parties.

Chas Lichtenberger & Co. et al. vs. M. Weil & Co., Allegheny city. The debtors having denied that a sufficient number of creditors have joined in the petition, order made that debtors file a full list of creditors.

Onions & Baldwin, bankrupts. Order made for sale of certain scales at private sale.

N. Whiting & Co., bankrupts, city; petition for an injunction restraining R Patrick & Co. Hearing on the 28th inst.

Onions, Baldwin & Co., bankrupts, city; assignee ordered to deliver to Page & Co certain property of bankrupts.

Robert B. Edgar, bankrupt, Beaver; assignee ordered to pay R. E. Copper balances of purchase money due.

Heinz, Noble & Co., bankrupts; application for appointmednt of provisional assignee allowed to be withdrawn. Order of reference received and warrant issued returnable on the 20th prox.

Standley & Sicklesmith, Green county, bankrupts; order made for final examination of Archibald D. Sicklesmith, before Register Harper on the 19th prox.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

(From The Daily Post of Tuesday.)

AN INTERESTING SESSION.

The first day's session of the Allegheny County and City Teachers' Institute was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the First ward, Allegheny, school house.

The afternoon session was occupied by the opening address of Superintendent Davis of Allegheny City Schools, after which lectures were delivered by John H. French, L. L. D, and Prof. Geo. T. McCord. The subject of the latter was "The Teachers' Needs." In the evening Dr. French delivered an exceedingly interesting lecture on insects. One thing that was new to us was his assertion that frost never destroyed the larvae of insects. It would appear that they might be placed on the very pont of the North Pole and kept there for a year, when if returned to a genial atmosphere they would develop into insect life as though they had never been chilled. This will not be very cheering news to bed-bug exterminators.

The evening session concluded with the reading of a number of selections by Prof. Shoemaker. They were well read, received, and the Professor was vigorously encored, especially the selection from Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." The tribulations of "Ferguson," the guide, over the affected stupidity of the American tourists were well rendered and made inexpressibly funny.

The exercises were enlivened with good music, vocal and instrumental, and the speakers were blessed with attentive and appreciative audiences.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The second day's session of the Institute opened at nine o'clock yesterday morning, County Superintendent Dickson presiding. About two hundred teachers were present, the greater part being ladies.

Prof. F. W. Shoemaker, Principal of the National School of Elocution and Oratory in Philadelphia, gave his views on the subject of elocution. He regarded it important that teachers have a higher estimate of this branch of instruction. It is the great connecting link of man with his fellow man. By it thought and feeling are rendered tangible and portable. We reveal ourselves in our voice and manner. The soul is brought to the surface. In true expression, words should be so uttered that that they carry with them a part of our very nature. It is our moral duty to reveal the best that is within us, and this, to be effective, should be attractive, and it can only be so as the voice and manner are cultivated. He illustrated in various ways the distinction between our true nature, or God nature, and habit, showing how the latter in voice and manner may be mistaken for nature. He defined elocution as the correct expression of thought by speech and gesture, or the natural process of handling our thoughts and emotions. These he said should be given out with a purpose as definite as by the hand we pass a book or a dollar.

Dr. French, of Burlington Vermont followed with a lecture on "School Organization." He classified his subject into three divisions, namely, "kinds," "objects," and "how secured!" There were two kinds, Temporary and Permanent. The objects of the temporary kind were immediate employment, profitable employment, and thirdly, an order of recitations. He showed how the temporary kind could be secured. 1st, assign lessons the first hour; 2nd, Resume work of last term; 3rd, Adopt last teachers programme. The speaker then brought out the objects of the permanent kind of school organization. 1st, Proper employment; 2nd, proper time and proper length of time for the recitation and study of each lesson. The permanent kind of organization can only be secured by selecting studies suited to the capacity of the pupils, and having a complete time table for study and recitation, i. e, a complete programme.

Prof. Crane of the Western University delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on "Versality of the Mind," after which the morning session adjourned.

The principal feature of the afternoon session was, Prof. Shoemaker's reading, and the continuation of Dr. French's lecture on "School organization."

Last evening Miss Luella M. McKerwn, of Mt. Lebanon, Pa., read an essay entitled "The Higher Education of Woman," besides which there were lectures by Drs. Fairchild and French. The exercises were interspered with excellent music, both vocal and instrumental.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

The Allegheny City and County Teachers' Association met again yesterday morning, Prof Dickson presiding.

Dr. French continued his instructions on the organization of schools, and spoke particularly of the best manner of teaching English grammar. He thought that Prof. Davis had made a mistake when he said that sixteen per cent of the people of the United States are illiterate. The speaker thought that he should have said fifty instead of sixteen per cent. Dr. French recommended a course in language lessons, and urged teachers to criticise the expressions of their pupils on all occasions where they had erred.

State Superintendent Wickersham next delivered an address upon the necessity of teachers being well trained and qualified for their work. Pure forms of expression he also considered very essential to success.

The afternoon exercises were unusually interesting and of great length. Two recitations were given by Prof. Delano Jeffries, of the Theological Seminary, on the "Raven" and the "American Indian." Dr. French, one of the regular instructors, lectured upon "Permanent Class Records," and Prof. Wm. G. Fee upon "Penmanship."

During the afternoon the School Directors met in a separate room. The Executive Committee presented the following for consideration:

1. An address on the qualifications and duties of School Directors, by the Rev. Joseph King, of Allegheny to be followed by a general discussion of the same.

2. A discussion on the importance of a uniformity of Text Books in County or State to be opened by Prof. Milton B. Goff, of Sewickley followed by a general discussion of the same.

3. What new studies should be introduced into our Public Schools? To be opened by Dr. Knox of McKeesport, and followed by a general discussion."

The principal feature of the evening session was a lecture by Dr. Thomas C. Strong, Principal of the Pennsylvania Female College, in this city. His subject was "The Teacher as a Mosaic Worker."

BLINDNESS FROM GLAUCOMA.

VON GRAEFE'S OPERATION BY DR. SADLER.

The most successful treatment known for this most fatal disease of the eye, was demonstrated by Graefe, the great German oculist, to be a large iridectoney or "Artificial Pupil," early performed. Tuesday Dr. Sadler, No. 25 Penn avenue, made the operation on the left eye of Mr. P. S. Lusher, of Rockland, Venango county, Pa. Mr. Lusher has been suffering for two years. Last winter his eyes were much swollen, hard as marbles, and extremely sore and painful. At present the nerve of the right eye is entirely atrophied, the left considerably so, and the humors opaque. Owing to the advanced stage of the disease, it is only expected to stay its progress by the operation and treatment to follow, which, if secured, will enable him to go about without aid. The sad condition of this man is another lesson teaching the great necessity of obtaining skillful treatment at the onset of all eye diseases, and avoiding treatment not only useless but often harmful. He is suffering no pain and doing well.

BOLEY'S NEW HOTEL.

Country people attending our market, and others will be glad to learn of the establishment of a new hotel at No. 32 Diamond. This hotel will be conducted on the European plan, which is another desirable feature. It contains forty-eight comfortable rooms and in addition is provided with two elegant parlors and eating rooms. The rate per day has been fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents. A stable is attached to the hotel capable of keeping forty horses. Meals furnished at all hours of the day. At the bar will be found the choicest brands of wines and liquors. Farmers will find here all the comforts of home at cheap rates. Open day and night. dec25 4:W

H. J. ADAMS' FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE.

You can find those fine Cardigan Jackets, Fur Trimmed, suitable for Christmas gifts, also full line of Suspenders, Furlop Gloves, Clinton Gloves, Cloth Mitts, Kid Mitts, Beaver Gloves, Kid Gloves, Collars and Cuffs, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Scarf-Pins, and Rings. Don't forget the place—98 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

ELEGANT TEETH ON FINE GOLD.

To those who want the very finest gold plate work which can possibly be made, we say go to our friend Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue. The Doctor mounts artificial teeth on 22 carat gold, at prices ranging from $75 to $150 for a full upper set, and the style and finish cannot be excelled in the world. Dr. Scott does three-fourths of all the gold plate work done in this county, as none can compete with him in this very fine work.

H. J. ADAMS, 98 FIFTH AVENUE,

having made great preparations for the Holidays is now ready to supply his customers with all the needy things that are suitable for Christmas Gifts. Persons wishing anything in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods would do well to call.

EVERYBODY WEARING TEETH

Should have the great invention called the Patent Atmospheric Disk. It really makes artificial teeth as comfortable and satisfactory as natural teeth. Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, is the only dentist who has the right to make disk sets.

ABOUT A PATENT SYPHON.

An argument was had in the United States Circuit Court yesterday on a suit for alleged infringement of Letter's patent for a device for raising water by steam, commonly known as the steam syphon. The plaintiff is W. B. Scaife, and the defendants A. Fulton, Son & Co. and J. B. Sheriff & Son. J. J. Johnson and George Shiras, Esqrs., represent the plaintiff and Bakewell & Kerr the defendants.

[From the Missouri Republican, St. Louis.]

A REMARKABLE PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS.

Among the notable professional men of this country who have achieved extraordinary success is Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. The prominence which he has attained has been reached through strictly legitimate means, and, so far, therefore, he deserves the enviable reputation which he enjoys. This large measure of success is the result of a thorough and careful preparation for his calling, and extensive reading during a long and unusually large practice, which have enabled him to gain high commendation, even from his professional brethren. Devoting his attention to certain specialties of the science he has so carefully investigated, he has been rewarded in a remarkable degree. In these specialties he has become a recognized leader. Not a few of the remedies prescribed by him have, it is said, been adopted and prescribed by physicians in their private practice. His pamphlets and larger works have been received as useful contributions to medical knowledge. He has recently added another, and perhaps more important work, because of more general application, to the list of his published writings. This book, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," is designed to enter into general circulation. Dr. Pierce has received acknowledgments and honors from many sources, and especially scientific degrees from two of the first medical institutions in the land. tuths&w

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stock from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	113⅝
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	124½
Five-Twenties, 1865	....
Five-Twenties, 1865	120½
Five-Twenties, 1867	120½
Five-Twenties, 1868 (new issue)	122½
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	118⅜
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	122½
Ten-Forties	117
Ten-Forties (coupons)	117⅜
Currency Sixes	123½
New Five Per Cents	113¾

STOCKS.

Western Union	73⅝
Adams Express	103½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	86
American Express	67
United States Express	61¼
Pacific Mail	93¾
New York Central	138¾
Erie	15
Harlem	129⅝
Michigan Central	86⅝
Michigan Southern	....
Union Pacific	72⅛
Illinois Central	95⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88⅝
Northwestern	80½
Northwestern preferred	85⅝
Rock Island	104
Milwaukee and St. Paul	65
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	85¾
Toledo and Wabash	64¾
Fort Wayne	....
Chicago and Alton	97⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	17
C. C. and I. C.	3½

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 21, 1875.

The produce trade was very brisk today, and commission merchants on Liberty street were very busy, the demand for the leading articles being active. Dressed poultry was specially inquired for, and as the stock is very large all demands were met. Butter and Eggs continue firm; the supply, however is equal to the demand. Groceries and flour quiet as well as all kinds of grain. Apples and potatoes active and prices firm.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge a small advance on the prices given

Apples.
Choice ₩ bbl...$3 50@3 75
Medium..... 2 50@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice..... 70@75
Other grades..... 60@65
Alcohol.
Per gal..... $2 20@2 25
Highwines..... 1 16@1 17
Ales.
India, per bbl.....$ @11
Porter..... 10
X..... @9
XX..... @10
Ashes.
Pearl ash ₩ cwt.7 75@8 00
Pot ash..... 7 50@8 00
Soda ash com.... 3 50@4 00
Refined..... 4 00@4 25
Brooms.
No. 2, ₩ doz..... 2 25
No. 3, ₩ doz..... 2 50
No. 4, ₩ doz..... 2 00
No. 5, ₩ doz..... 3 25
No. 6, ₩ doz..... 3 50
Carpet Brooms.
No. 3, ₩ doz..... 3 75
No. 4, ₩ doz..... 4 00
No. 5, ₩ doz..... 4 50
Fancy Parlor. 4 25@
Toy Brooms—
Per doz....$1 50@2 00
Steamboat..... 3 50@ 4 50
Wisps, fancy. 1 50@ 2 00
Wisps, plain. 1 25@ 1 75
Broom Corn. 9 @11
Green hurl.....11½@12
Do medium..10 @ 11
Do stock brush..11½@13
Beeswax
Good to choice.....30@33
Butter.
Common to fair.....15@20
Medium to Good.....20@26
Prime o choice.....28@30
Beans.
Choice navy.....1 40@1 70
Medium, prime 1 25@1 35
Bagging.
Two bush Penn mill.....50
Two and a half bush.....
Three bush.....42
Banner Bkling Powder
½ cans, per doz.....$1 50
½ do do 3 00
1 do do 5 00
5 do do 25 00
10 ₩ boxes, ₩ ₩..... 40
Cheese.
Ohio Factory.....13½@14
N. Y. Goshen.....14@14½
Limberger.....15@16
Sweitzer.....15@18
Cement.
Youghiogheny.$1 75@2 00
Louisville.....2 00@2 25
Portland..... 6 00@7 00
Plaster, per bbl..... 1 75@2 00
Rosendale..... 3 00@3 50
White lime..... 16 5@1 75
Connecticut Lime.
Best quality.....$1 75@2 00
Second quality. 1 50@1 75
Crackers.
Water..... 6½
Sugar..... 8
Lemon biscuits..... 11
Fruit..... 10
Soda..... 6½
Ginger snaps..... 12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2½ lb.....$2 75
Blackberries, 2 lb..... 2 00
Beans Lima, 2 lb..... 2 25
Beans String, 2 lb..... 1 80
Coke.
Connellsv. ₩ ton.$2 50@2 75
Eggs.
Fresh per doz..... 27@28
Pickled..... 20@24
Feathers.
Live geese..... 60@65
Common..... 35@60
Fish.
White fish, ₩ ½ bbl..... 5 75@
Lake herring, ₩ ½ bbl split....4 50@
Labrador herr'g ₩ ½ bbl split.. 7 50@
Do no split.. 6 50@
Mess Mackerel.
Extra No 1.....$24 00@
No 1 Mess do.. 21 00@
Ex No 1 bay.... 22 00@
No 1 bay do.... 19 00@
Ex No 2 do.... 18 00@
No 2 do..... 15 00@
Flour.
Jobbing Prices—
White Winter.$7 75@8 00
Wisconsin..... 6 50@6 75
Minnesota..... 6 75@7 00
Red winter new 6 00@6 25
Rye, ₩ bbl..... @5 25
Graham..... 7 00@7 25
St. Louis..... 8 00@8 50
Oat Meal..... 7 00@
Groceries.
Green Coffee—
Fancy Rio..... @26
Choice Rio..... @25
Prime Rio..... @24
Good Rio..... 23 @
Java..... 34 @
Roasted Coffees—
Rio, in papers.....28@28½
Rio, in bulk..... 25
Java, in papers..... 36
Java, in bulk..... 35½
Teas—
Young Hyson.....$0 60@1 00
Gunpowder..... 80@1 25
Imperial..... 80@1 00
Japan..... 55@1 00
Oolong..... 50@ 85
Congo.....$1 00@1 25
Souchong..... 80@ 85
Rice.
Choice Carolina.7½@8
Patna..... 7½@8
Rangoon..... 6½@7½
Spices—
Cloves, ₩ lb..... 60@
Allspice..... 18 @19
Cassia..... 23@ 25
Nutmegs.....$1 35@
Pepper..... 20@
Candles—
Star, full weight..... 18
Stearine..... 16
Gould..... Half
Sugars—
Standard A.....10¾@
Standard B.....10¼@
Do extra C.....10¼@
Extra C yellow 9 @
Franklin B.....9¾@
New Orleans.....8¾@9¼
Cut loaf..... @12¾
Crushed.....11¾@
Powdered.....11¼@
Granulated.....11¼@
Molasses—
Strictly ch'ce N O 60@
Prime..... 50@
Good..... 48@
Syrups—
Extra white drips.70@
Sugar drips..... 60@
Lower grades..... 30@35
Starch—
Pearl..... 4½@5
Silver gloss..... 9½@
Corn..... 10½@
Soaps—
Brish, ₩ box..... @4 25
Babbitt's best..... @ 9½
Babbitt's N.Y. city 9 @25
German mottled. 7 @8
Soda—
In earbin kegs..... 5
Bi-carb, ₩ lb papers 7½
Bi-carb, ₩ lb papers. 7
Miscellaneous
Cider, per bbl ..$6 00@7 00
Grapes per lb..... 15@18
Pears, Cal p'r bu 2 00@2 50
Chestnuts p'r bu 3 25@3 50
Mince Meat..... 10@12½
Peas, Gr. per bu 1 60@1 70
Grain.
Wheat—
Mich. white..$1 78@1 40
Pa. and Ohio. 1 25@1 35
Red win pr..... 1 27@1 30
Do low grade. 1 15@1 25
Corn—
Shelled, yellow.....69@67
High mixed..... 64@65
Low Mixed..... 62@64
Ear yellow now..... 60@62
Do mixed..... 45@46
Oats—
Western white.....45@46
mixed dark to li..38@40
Rye—
Prime..... 80 @83
Barley—
Choice Fall..... 1 15@1 18
Hops.
Choice 1870..... 15
Hay.
Prime Tim on track$30@31
Do No. 2..... 18 @19 00
Unl'nd prairie..12 @14 00
From store..... 23 @26 00
Loose by wagon..... 17@22
Hominy.
Per bbl..... $4 75@5 00
Honey.
New ₩ lb..... 35 @38
California..... 30 @
Lard, ex. No. 1 $1 05@1 00
Do No. 1..... 95 @
Do No. 2..... 85 @
Carbon..... 11¾@12
Mill Feed
Bran, per cwt.. 80@90
Sacked, per ton.....$20 00@
Middlings..... 1 15@1 25
Chopped Feed. 1 25@1 30
Oil Meal..... 1 90@2 00
Potatoes.
Pearless on track per bu..... 30@35
Peachblows pr.. 40@45
From store do 50@45
Sweet per bbl....2 75@3 25
Provisions.
Hams—
Extra N O ₩ lb..
Should's, ex S C.11½@
Hfsrt hams, S C.15½@
Dried beef ex S
C old..... 16 @
Beef tongues, S
C, ₩ doz..... 7 00@
Bacon Shoulders.10¼@
Rib sides..... 13¾@
Short rib do.... 13¾@
Clear Sides..... 16 @
Mess pork..$22 00@22 75
Lard—
Prime leaf in tierces.
₩ lb..... 13½
Do Half bbls..... 14½
Lard Ref. for summer use in tierces.14½
Do in ½ bbls..... 15
Do in buckets.... 15½
Do 3 lb caddies..... 16½
Do 5 lb do..... 16½
Do 3 lb pails..... 16½
Do 5 lb do..... 16½
Do 6 lb do..... 17
Bags.
Good mixed..... 2½@3
Woolen..... 3@6
Salt.
Jobbing No. 1...$1 20@
Jobbing ex..... 1 30@
Tallow.
Choice country.....9 @9¼
Medium do.....7½@8
Seeds.
Buckwheat .....$1 50@
Flaxseed..... 1 60@1 65
Timothy..... 2 75@2 80
Clover..... 7 25@7 50
Poultry.
Liv. chickens, ₩ pr.45@50
Dressed do..... 10@11
Live turkeys..... 15@20
Dressed do..... 13@14
Ducks..... 13@14
Geese..... 8@9
Vegetables.
Tomatoes ₩ bu $1 50@2 00
Cabbages ₩ 100 5 00@6 00
Cucumb's ₩ bx 1 25@1 50
Onions, ₩ bbl 1 50@1 40
Wool.
Fine, ₩ lb..... 42@43
Medium..... 50@53
Coarse..... 45@48
Tub washed..... 46@47
Combing, fine..... 46@49
Do coarse & medium.46@48
Pulled..... @

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 22, 1875.

The market continues firm, and confidence appears to be growing stronger. Another slight advance occurred during the day, and the market closed with an upward tendency. The refined market continues quiet.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at $1 45¼@1 46¼. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 73¾@1 75¼, and Conduit pipe at wells at $1 46¼@1 47½.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 12¾@12½; Baltimore delivery 12¼@12¾; N. Y. delivery 12⅞@13.

OIL BARRELS.

We quote at $1 15@1 20 for city make and $1 05@1 10 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

DISPATCHES.

OIL CITY, December 22.—The Derrick says: United quoted at $1 45. Later in the day there were sales of new certificates at less than this price. The latest bid was $1 44¾; for Union $1 45¾ was bid, and for Conduit $1 45¼@1 47½. Relief could have been placed at $1 45@146¼; Grant at $1 43¾. Pennsylvania sold at $1 45 to $1 43¾. Shipment certificates of Associated Lines pipeage paid fairly steady all day at $1 72½. Total sales, 48,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, December 22.—Closing 21.—Petroleum—Crude in bulk, 20,000 barrels were sold at 7⅛c; generally hold a trifle higher. Refined is held firmly with trade lighter; sales late yesterday of 380 barrels at 13 15-16, and 20,000 barrels at 12⅞c. Crude bulk 7¼@7⅛c for prompt; 7⅛@7¼c for December; do in shipping order (f o b on spot, and 10¾c for December. Refined, 13c for spot and December. Cases 16½@19c. Naphtha 9¾@9c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 12¾c; at Philadelphia 12¼@12½c.

TITUSVILLE, December 22.—Market quiet and steady at $1 72½@1 75.

OIL CITY, December 22.—Market firm at $1 73¾.

ROUSEVILLE, December 22.—Market quiet and firm at $1 67½@1 70.

TIDIOUTE, December 22.—Market firm at $1 72¼.

PARKERS, December 22.—Market firm; United $1 46¼; shipment, $1 75.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.—Market quiet; S. W. 12¾c; crude 6¾c; cases 16¼c. No sales.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, December 22.—Petroleum refined, 12¾@13; crude, 7¼@7¼.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.—Petroleum refined, 12¾@12½; crude, 10¾@10¼.

CLEVELAND, December 22.—Petroleum S. W., car lots, 9½; Ohio State test, 10½.

BALTIMORE, December 22.—Petroleum refined, 13; crude, 7@7¼.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, December 23, 1875.

THE MARKET.

Stock of all kinds was dull sale for the past week. The reason thereof is given by J. F. Saddler & Co., who report as follows for the week ending yesterday, at noon:

CATTLE.

Being so near the holidays there were only a limited number of buyers here this week, and although the run of cattle was comparatively light, enough were offered to meet all demands, at about ½ lower prices than last quoted. The general quality of the cattle for sale here was common and it must be remembered that at this season of the year we have but few country buyers seeking after that class of light cattle, which brings them in more direct competition with the better grades, and as a consequence such may be expected to rule very dull and at lower prices proportionately.

We had a very slow dragging trade throughout the entire week closing very quiet at follow quotations.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs..steers	$6 25@6 50
Good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	5 00 @5 50
Common to fair 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4 37 @4 75
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs....	4 75 @5 00
Common to fair 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.....	3 87 @4 12
Common Lighter.....	3 00 @3 75

HOGS.

There was' not much change during the latter days of last week, the pens being pretty well cleared on Saturday.

On Saturday the receipts were quite heavy and since then prices have been constantly declining and to-day sales are very slow, with the pens full of unsold hogs at the wind up. We quote:

Philadelphias	$7 00@7 20
Good Yorkers	6 55@6 70
Common Yorkers	6 25@6 50
Roughs	5 00@6 00

SHEEP.

There was a full supply of sheep on the market, causing a reaction in prices which were fully a half lower than last week. They closed as follows:

Extra 95 to 100 lbs	$5 00@5 37
Good 85 to 90 lbs	4 50@4 75
Common 70 to 75 lbs	3 50@3 75
Christmas sheep 120 to 160 lbs..	6 25@7 00

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 21, 1875.

THE MARKETS.

Cattle—With the exception of hogs, the market was unusually dull and draggy. Some extra fine cattle brought seven cents but on the whole the market for cattle was off from twenty-five to forty cents on the hundred from last weeks prices.

Hogs—The supply was large but the demand was good and prices were generally maintained.

Sheep—There was an unusual supply and the demand was quite light, with a decline of fifty cents all round. A large number were left over at the close of the market. Following are the quotations.

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. steers.	$6 25@6 50
Prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. steers..	5 40@6 15
Good 1,100 to 1,200 lbs. steers...	4 75@5 25
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. steers...	4 00@4 50
Common	3 00@4 00
Stockers.....	3 00@3 50
Bulls, stags and cows.....	3 00@3 25

HOGS.

Philadelphias	$7 50@7 75
Yorkers	7 10@7 75
Roughs	6 25@6 75

SHEEP.

Extra, 95 to 100 lbs	$4 75@5 00
Fair, 75 to 80 lbs	3 75@4 00
Extra, 85 to 90 lbs	4 60@4 90
Common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 00@3 50
Scalawags, per head	1 25@2 00

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 22.—Gold opened at 113¾, and closed at 113⅝, all sales of the day having been at these figures. Rates for carrying were 2, 1½, 1, 4 6 and 5 per cent. Loans were also made flat. Governments dull and a fraction lower. Railroad mortgages firm and in good demand. State bonds steady except Tennessees which were lower.

Stocks opened ¼@⅜ per cent. below yesterday's closing; during the first hour there was advanced ½@¾. After eleven o'clock the market was heavy and prices declined ¼@1¼ per cent. latter Lake Shore; at the close stocks were generally firmer with the exception of New York Central, St. Joe and Western Union, which were weak. Transaction aggregated 161,000, shares, of which 15,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 6,000 Northwest, 5,000 St. Paul, 11,000 Erie, 90,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohios and 4,000 Michigan Central.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, December 22.—5 P. M.—Rates for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 2 per cent. Consols, for money, 93 11-16; account, 93 13-16. Five-twenties of '65, 104; do '67, 107½. Ten-forties, 116¼; new 5s, 105. New York Central, 96; Erie, 13¾; preferred, 29. Refined petroleum, 12½@13½.

PARIS, December 22.—Rentes 65@82½.

FRANKFORT, December 22.—New 5s, 99½.

ANTWERP, December 22.—Petroleum, 29f.

LIVERPOOL, December 22.—Cotton was easier and declining. Middling uplands, 6 15-16d; middling Orleans 7 3-16d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 5,700 American. Bacon quiet. Short clear middles 58.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21.—Wool quiet but firm. The supply was light, and the market strong, with an upward tendency. Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia XX and above, 46@50c.; X 47@48c.; medium 50@54c.; coarse 46@49c.; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western